BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,798—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

AMONG THE
51 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
obtained since 1851 at various Exhibitions, CHUBB and SON obtained the only GOLD MEDALS, awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions. 1885, and Melbourne, 1889, for ENGLISH LOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th Sept.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	26th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 26th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 24th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, about the 24th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 26th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1896.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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S.S. "Dco. BALDUINO" .... 15th Oct., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

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'SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES' FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

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IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE.

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ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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Crushed Horse food, best in the market. per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Commissioner is prepared to ENGAGE a BROKER to negotiate for the PURCHASE of COAL from direct Importers and also a Contractor for taking delivery of the Coal alongside the Ships and for carting, weighing and stacking the same at the Love Grove (Worli) and the Colaba Pumping Stations and the Workshop Store, near the Crawford Markets.

Applicants are requested to furnish their names and other particulars and state the terms on which they would execute orders.

Offers will be received in the Office of the Undersigned, upto 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 2nd October, 1896.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer.

Any further information which may be required will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 19th September, 1896.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 12th October, 1896, at 4 P.M., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1896-97 and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કુાં,

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 22nd September to 12th October, 1896, both days inclusive.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1896, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1896.
2. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September up to 10th October, both days inclusive.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TALAKCHAND AND SHAPURJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the PROPERTY and Credits of JANARDHAN RAMCHUNDRAJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

SATYABHAMABAI, widow of the deceased and residuary legatee mentioned in the Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Ag. Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

T. KERR ANDERSON,
The 9th day of September, 1896.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT REDUCTION IN ¼ PLATE HAND CAMERAS!!!

Up to end of September only
to make room for
NEW STOCKS
Coming Forward.

PERFECTLY NEW
MAGAZINE ¼ PLATE CAMERAS
With Automatic ever-set Shutter
to take 12 plates, 4¼" by 3¼."
Guaranteed in absolute good order.
Usual price Rs. 75.
20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF FOR CASH.
RS. 60 NETT.

NEW STOCKS
OF
DRY PLATES, FILMS,
BROMIDE PAPERS,
PRINTING OUT PAPERS,
JUST OPENED OUT.

PHOTOGRAPHERS PLEASE NOTE.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Retired and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" office, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

may be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow at Poona known as "Tankerville," in the Civil Lines, near the Post Office and St. Paul's Church, to be sold without reserve.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable bungalow with outhouses, &c., to the highest bidder, without reserve.

A large and commodious house, centrally situated in the Civil Lines, Poona, near the Post Office and St. Paul's Church, and has a carriage entrance from the Synagogue road also. It has an extensive compound, about 4 acres and 24 gunthas, or thereabouts.

There are two blocks of buildings connected by a passage which makes them into one commodious dwelling house.

Under one roof or in one block there is a large dining-room, a set of bachelor's bed-rooms, an office-room, with two other smaller rooms, and a back verandah.

Under another roof or another block there is a nice dining-room with three sets of large bed-rooms, and a verandah at the back.

Both these buildings face the west.

There are four ranges of stables, servants' quarters, office, &c., &c., in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome substantial-made well-seasoned household furniture by Wimbridge and other specially made to order, best electro-plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, etc., and a six-light billiard lamp, a splendid rosewood semi grand pianoforte on Steinway's system by Soundy and Co in capital order, a large size black marble clock striking hours and half-hours, a sewing machine by Singer, very rich large size Persian carpets, handsome Ditmar's table hanging and wall kerosine lamps with Hinks' burners, a large size fish aquarium on substantial-made stand, handsome china and Japanese table ornaments, a strong-built four-seated open carriage in good order, a strong victoria with a powerful bay Arab horse, a large size English coal cooking stove, one English cow, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, water tank, lawn mower, etc., the property of H. WILMOTT ULOTH, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m., the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome table ornaments, lamps, carpets, etc., the property of L. GROMMERS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY the 30th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 solid mahogany square pianoforte by Rose and Co.

1 set brass-mounted brown leather single harness.

5 hunting and pony saddles and a few pairs of brown leather lace boots.

A lot of handsome table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, hand lanterns, spare chimneys and shades, &c.

The effects of a deceased officer, consisting of uniforms, surgical instruments, wearing apparel, plated vegetable dishes and flower vases, leather trunks, tin-box and sundries.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of cushioned sofas and chairs, sideboard, tables, and teapoys, dressing and washhand tables, bedstead, wardrobe, almyrah, &c.

By order of Makhanlal Bhajranglal, and on account and at the risk of Choonilal Premchun —

A quantity of false pearls and 4 lse rings.

On account of the concerned ex Shannon—

S HN & Co.—3014—1033—1 case 14 dozens spectacle frames.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built landau by Kesterten.

1 dunn country-bred horse, 6 years, 14 hands, quiet to ride or drive, with a dog-cart by Disturnall & Co., with removable hood.

1 light strong-built victoria.

1 strong second-hand brougham.

1 serviceable second-hand shigram.

1 light dog-cart.

1 second-hand quadrant tricycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hinks' Lamp Depot, Medows Street, Fort, opposite Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging lamps of various descriptions, table and standing lamps of elegant designs, glass hall lamps, fancy paper shades, punkha protectors, wicks, chimneys, burners, founts, English show case, cupboard, tables, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, by Mr. Davejee Canjee, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps by Hinks, Brussels, and Persian carpets, &c., the property of H. E KENT, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view one day before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 104, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery, and glassware, handsome C spring victoria with Arab horse and English harness, windproof lamps by Hinks, rich table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of J. A. YATES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.
A Rare Opportunity for Sending Christmas Presents to Friends in Europe.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., a very choice lot of superior electro-platedware, Cutch, Shikarpore, Burma, and Madras silverware, Cashmere, Moradabad, and Scinde art goods, rich shawls, gold and silver jewellery, marble clocks, large pier glasses, 2 large size iron safes, English show case, office tables, large size glass door cupboards, fancy goods, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, ship's deck lamp and mast-head iron-baths, iron tanks, a quantity of table knives, carpets and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, glassware, earthenware, soap, oiles, etc., etc.

2 bales grey dhooties.

1 case white shirtings.

2 bales grey shirtings.

1 case cotton checks.

4 cases white drills.

On account and at the risk of Goculdass Vallubhdass.

GV 11—474 5—1 case brocades, ex "Clan Munroe."

G 285—218-9—1 case stripes, ex "Eden Hall."

On account and at the risk of Fazul Noormahomed Thanawala—

63 cases glassware of different shipments.

3 „ lamps.

12 crates and cases earthenware.

1 case lantern.

50 kegs nails.

On account and at the risk of A. H. Sidick.

400 boxes soap.

On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jamajee.

CJ MFG 38—1 case cast-iron saw files of different sizes ex "Baroda" on account and at the risk of Monomedally Ebrahamjee.

AM 5986 26-30—5 cases Rimmel's brown windsor soap ex "Caledonia."

AM 5986 31-35—5 „ ex Oriental.

On account and at the risk of Mowjee Kessowjee.

MK 1107 6874—1 case Machine Thread ex Tokio.

„ 6875—1 „ ex Lorenzo.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1896.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th September, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th September, 1896.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE from the Bombay Arsenal of "IRON WROUGHT SCRAP OLD cwts. 40", "Zinc Old cwts. 13" and Steel Cast Scrap Old cwts. 50".

II. Tender forms can be obtained on any working day between the hours of 10 A.M., and 2 P.M., on payment at the rate of 2 Annas per set of Forms.

III. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the Form of a PRESIDENCY BANK Receipt or Government Treasury Promissory Notes as Earnest-Money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores to be purchased.

Tenders will be opened at the office of the Bombay Arsenal, on September the 1st.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST CALL of Rupees 250 per Share in the above Company is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on 1st October, 1896, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LAKHMIDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 7th Sept., 1896.

THE GUZERAT FEEDER RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882).

Capital Rs. 10 Lakhs into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

(With power to increase the Capital).

Office of the Company—Opposite KARANJA GARDEN,—AHMEDABAD.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining SHARES are requested to send for the Prospectus from the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DHUNJIBHAI TRICUMLAL & Co., at Ahmedabad.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 10TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on TUESDAY, the 22nd September next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

2ND.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To sanction the question of Messrs. John and Company's bonus.

5TH.—To settle the question of working the Looms.

A. JOHN & Co., Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 18th August, 1896.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY—(5'-6" Gauge).
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY, (from the Town of Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Town of Nundurbar in the Khandeish Collectorate), about 100 miles in length, will be started towards the end of November, 1896. Contractors desirous of taking up work are invited to familiarize themselves with the nature of the country and its resources, and to submit their tenders (in sealed covers) to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than the 14th November 1896.

Blank forms of Schedule for such tenders, as also the Specification and conditions of Contract, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and from the Resident Engineer, Rutlam. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest-money.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER. MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.
Price :—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
WINES AND SPIRITS,
Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND * * * *	per doz. Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND" * * *	„ „	27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	„ „	24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	„ „	23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	„ „	26
IRISH WHISKY	„ „	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S * * * *, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S * * * (10 years' old)	„ „	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	„ „	23

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Prices on application.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICY of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Form, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME	£ 1,084,823
ASSETS	£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES	£12 865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to :—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C,
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 100,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	„ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

HENRIOT.
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 2
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, 1s 3s. 2d. per quarter

OFFICE —Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4½ „
Third do.	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-8
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 2
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.; 1 bon.	1411½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 c.	163
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	[illegible]	740
Anglo-Indian	1,345	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	69
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	850
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	620xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.40	1,751
China Mills Co Ld	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	900
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,120xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	[illegible]	500	500	25	765xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	[illegible]	dvdRs12	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,025xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	575xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	500	500	[illegible]	575
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	688xd
Framjee Pet	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	780
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	750
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	740xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,575
Imperial Cotton	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	570
Indian Manufg	900	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,265
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	790xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvdRs.40	740xd
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	240xd
Jewraj Balloo Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	1,020
Khandeish	843	1,000	1,000	20	600
Khatau Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	870
Khatau Makunjee	400	250	250	Nil	850
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	840
Lord Reay Mfg	2,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	275
Lukmidas Spinning and Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	890
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,170
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Manockjee Petit	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,775
Morarji Goculdas	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	162½
Mysore S & M Co Ld	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,350
Madura Mills	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa'
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	635
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	405
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,360
Ripon Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	965
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,275
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,775
Southern India	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	965
Southern Mahratta	2,000	250	250	[illegible]	170
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	390
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs12½	500
Star of India	1,000	500	500	25	410xd
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.25	850
Sassoon and Alliance	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	745
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	[illegible]	500	500	dvdRs30	710
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	575
Uenhunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	600
Victoria Mills	900	1,000	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	35	910
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	20	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	dvd Rs 8	102½
Fort	160	3,500	3,500	25+80	1,160
French	200	500	500	dvdRs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	480	450	450	dvdRs40	385
Hingoli Press Co	200	100	100	dvd Rs11	162
Khangaum	140	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	500	100	100	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	87½
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munnar M	1,000	100	all	15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	620
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	162½
Prince of Wales	500	500	500	25	490
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	1,000	500	50	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	200	12	230
Volkart	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	10 dvd Rs	1,275
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	390
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	100	50	10	125
Back Bay Baths	...	500	50	15	50
Badhani Pile	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	80	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills Co. Ld	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	2,500	200	200	12	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	3,300	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co	2,000	200	175	21	362xd
Kurrachee Landing	1,000	250	250	30	200
Marsick & Co, Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178xd
Napier HotelCo	1,000	100	100	4	40
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	20	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr.ct.	169
Phillips & Co., Ld	6,000	200	200	dvd Rs8	100xd
Port Canning Co	4,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boundy & Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs22	500xd
Treacher & Co	1,000	100	100	5	50
Thacker & Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	1,875xd
Telephone Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	dvd Rs 1	132 32½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	[illegible]	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		417½
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500			82½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-4	Nom.
Gold Leaf	27-5	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	26-14	
Do. do. new	26-12	
Australia bar Gold	26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	26-9	
Sovereigns	17-4	
Do. Drames	17-3	
Silver	91-2	
(179) Do.	91-8	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 49m. Sun sets, 5h., 57m. High water, 11-11m., 11-23a. Low water, 4-38m., 5-4a.
Parsee Valava holiday: Banks closed.
Bombay Rovers' Association Football Tournament.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Dido entered, and the steamers Ras Rowa, Satrunji, and Sabarmati left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperatrix entered the dock on Friday, and the steamers Kola, Benares, and Peninsular left on Saturday.

SARASWAT SAMUHA.—There will be a discussion on "Education," the subject of last lecture, at 6 o'clock, this evening, in the hall of the above institution, Kandawady.

DR. MASINA.—Amongst the passengers who leave for Europe, on Saturday next, by the mail steamer, is Dr. Hormasji Maneckji Masina, Honorary Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, and a Tutor in Surgery, Grant Medical College.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—We had showers of rain here on Monday last, while at Dhola rain fell on Thursday evening. It has come down in the nick of time. People are flocking in to Ningala station to visit Godra, the occasion being the "Shamjee Mella."

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Superintendent T. G. Sweeney, of the B. Division, having proceeded to Poona on a month's privilege leave, Inspector Wilson, of the Mandvie section, has been appointed to act in his place. Inspector W. Wilkins is placed in charge of the Mandvie Section, vice Inspector Wilson.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.—We hear that Mr. T. V. Twinning intends giving an afternoon concert at the Town Hall, on Monday next, at 6 p.m., when the admission will be one Rupee. Six in the afternoon is a good time to hold a concert, as many people, who do not care about turning out after dinner, will have a chance of attending the concert.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.—On last Friday night, writes a correspondent, a gathering of influencial men, including Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Rao Bahadur B.B. Pitale, Dr. M. G. Deshmuk and others, was held in the mandap of the Arya Dharmabhimani Mella, situated at Mugbhat Cross Lane. After seeing the performance of the mella, the Dewan Bahadur presented to the mella a sum to be distributed in sweetmeat, and the gathering ended with the usual distribution of flowers and pan-sopari, &c.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of August last three horses and ten bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, and with the consent of the owners, while forty-three bullocks and nine horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals, at Parel, for curative treatment during the month. Six hundred and thirty-nine offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 53 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, touching the death of Luximon Sitaram, a mill-hand, aged twenty-one years, residing with his relatives in the compound of the premises, belonging to Mr. Muncherji Merwanji, at Mount Road, Mazagon. About 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, deceased went to a pond in the compound to bathe. He sat on a stone, and commenced washing his body, when he accidentally fell off the stone, and was drowned in about fifteen feet of water. The pond was dragged, and the body was recovered a few hours afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society's rooms, on Tuesday next, at 5-30 p.m. The papers to be read are:—(1) Notes on Bombay Fishes, by Mr. P. W. Bassett-Smith, R.N.; (2) A rough key to the identification of Indian Ophidia, by Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S. Miscellaneous notes:—(a) Note on the duration of the pupa stage in "Papilio hector," by Surgeon-Captain S. E. Prall, I.M.S; (b) Some notes on Shooting in the Central Provinces, by Captain W. H. Hunter; (c) A plucky instance of Panther killing by Kathiawar villagers, by Captain P. Z. Cox; (d) Wounded Animals carrying their broken limbs in their jaws, by Mr. R. H. Heath and Colonel F.H. Jackson; (e) The re-discovery of "Strychnos Rheedii" (Clarke), by Mr. T. F. Bourdillon, F.L.S.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Oogra Raichund, a Maharatha lad, aged fourteen years. It appears that, about 9 o'clock, on the night of the 12th instant, the deceased and a Marwaree lad were standing among a crowd of people witnessing the Ganpati performance in a mandap erected in Juggonath's Chawl, at Fanaswady, when a burning kerosine oil lamp, which was hanging from a nail, suddenly gave way, and fell on both the lads, burning them very severely all over the body. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the Marwaree lad died on the following day. The deceased, Oogra, who was not so badly burnt, was detained under treatment and he was doing well until a few days ago, when tetanus set in, and he died on Friday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

DEPARTURE FOR PERSIA.—A large number of the leading Persian merchants of Bombay and several friends and relatives of Mr. Mahomed Hosein Dedushty, the worthy son-in-law of Mr. Haji Abdool Hosein Shirazee, the Agent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, gathered on Friday, at the Ballard Pier, to wish him bon-voyage. Mr. Mahomed Hosein, who of late has not enjoyed good health, proceeded to Bushire by the steamer Mahommedi *en route* to Shiraz, whither he intends to go mainly for the benefit of his health. On the arrival of Mr. Mahomed Hosein at the pier, accompanied by Mr. Hajee Abdul Hosein, the agent and the rest of the family, a Mahomedan merchant stepped forward and presented him with a large bouquet; and a beautiful garland of flowers was put on him. All those assembled at the pier were then conveyed in the steam barge Shamrock on board the steamer Mahammudi, and, after shaking hands heartily with Mr. Mahomed Hosein, and wishing him God-speed, the company returned greatly refreshed with a good smoke, and a drink of that wholesome Persian beverage, tea, poured out hot from their indispensable "samovar."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A NEW BORN CHILD.—About 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Felcionade Silva, a Goanese widow, residing with her father on the second floor of a house, at Moozavarpakady Street, Mazagon, heard the crying of a child in the water-closet on the same floor of the house. She immediately opened the door of the water-closet, when she saw lying therein in a fit a Goanese woman, named Maria Antonia, who has been for the last two months employed in the service of one J. Rodrigues, a clerk in the Goods Department of the G. I. P. Railway Company. As the crying of the child was then heard emanating from the bottom of the water-closet, Felcionade went downstairs on the ground floor, and seeing a sweeper woman there, asked her to go into the closet and see what had happened. The sweeper woman did so, and brought a male child newly born in her arms. The child was then living, but gasping. The sweeper woman took the child to a water pipe, and having washed it, brought it back. It was still gasping. A priest was sent for, and he came and baptised the child. The woman then took the child upstairs into the room, where its mother was lying, but the child expired before it could be handed over to the mother. The police were informed, and the mother was conveyed to the Bai Motlabai Hospital, and detained under treatment. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Mazagon, on view of the body of the child, when the jury on the evidence returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by the accidental fall down the closet shoot from the second floor of the house.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 15th September 1896:—

Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 12th Sept. 1896	8,868,600
Balance to be remitted from 13th September 1896 to 31st March 1897	7,631,400

IN Bara Banki, a district where the pinch of scarcity is already commencing to be severely felt, a private movement has been set on foot for the organisation of charitable relief. A public meeting largely attended by the talukdars and raises of the district, was held there last Monday, with the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Norrie, in the chair. It was resolved to organise a central relief fund, of which the Raja of Jahangirabad was elected president, and Mr. Naushad Ali, honorary secretary. The plan of operations settled upon was, that a number of poor-houses, twenty-one in all, should be started in different parts of the district, from which grain and other provisions should be distributed. Sub-committees of the leading residents in each locality are to superintend the distribution. The handsome sum of Rs. 26,000 was subscribed on the spot. Let us hope that other districts will follow the good example, as the need arrives.

NOTES FROM PANCHGANI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, SEPT. 16.

IN my last notes on this delightful station I mentioned about Pandoo, the librarian, and his doings. But your readers must not think that this fellow has anything to do with the wonderful Pandoo Brothers of Wai fame. I have heard a great deal about them, but nothing can surpass the account which Messrs. Chesson and Woodall narrated in their Miscellany of 1864. Writing about Wai the narrators state that it is a Brahmin town, in the Satara District, on the road to the Mahableshwar Hill, and, according to local tradition, the place where the five brothers Pandoo lived in exile, being obliged by their vows to remain there twelve years, and the hill behind Wai is called Pandooghur after them. To give an idea of the herculean strength of these worthies, the late Vicountess Falkland says in her entertaining book, "Chow-Chow," that one of the Pandoos, Master Bheen, endeavoured to lift up either Kulinga or Kurmulghur—two high hills almost opposite the colony of Panchgani—and place the one upon the top of the other in order forsooth that he might lie down at full length and look at the sea, resting his head upon his hand. Now it appears that this giant could only work in the dark, but why so we are not informed, and an envious demon, wishing to thwart him in his stupendous undertaking, roused the sun before his time and made him appear just as Pandoo had wedged his mighty hand in below the hill, where the huge cavity made by his fingers is still to be seen. However this may be, Wai is a very pretty place. It is about eight miles from Panchgani. All the temples are built in the River Kristna, and one has to either wade through the water to get to from one temple to another or get rowed across. It is quite a historic place, and visitors will do well when coming up to either this station or 'en route' to Mahableshwar to stop at Wai and have a look at the temples. They will quite repay a visit. The chief inhabitants of Wai are Brahmins, and at certain seasons of the year the place is not at all healthy, cholera being prevalent. But means ought to be taken to prevent its occurrence in an epidemic form. Panchgani at times falls a victim to this disease, but so far it has not caused very many deaths, though it excites a great deal of uneasiness to know that such a dangerous disease is prevailing at Wai, for the vegetables are mostly brought up from that station during the monsoon. In the dry season all the vegetables are brought in from Mahableshwar, and they are fairly cheap. The Mahableswar dealers are commencing to come in already, and soon we shall have a plentiful supply of all that is nice. The raspberries will be out soon—in fact, I was told that within a fortnight or three weeks they will be fit for sale. The so-called raspberries are really blackbarries, but even this is quite a treat to have, for in Bombay one never has a chance of seeing a berry of any kind. You have done the residents of this hill-station the greatest good that one could possibly do, for the very next day after my notes appeared in your valuable journal, we were delighted to find the roads swept. Before I called attention to it they were certainly in a disgraceful condition for the want of sweeping. I do not know what the arrangement here is for sweeping the roads, but whatever it may be, it certainly needs revising, for without the least exaggeration "Chesson Roads" and parts of other roads were not in a very disirable condition. But thanks to you, they have been swept, and we are now having enjoyable walks. I think that something ought to be done in the shape of providing a competent number of conservancy men, if they do not already exist, for the purpose of sweeping the roads morning and evening. If any such arrangement were made to keep the roads nice and clean, it would be a boon to Panchgani, and when every other hill station can boast of cleanly-swept roads, why should Panchgani not? A beginning has now been made, and I hope it will be daily continued.

Apart from this another very desirable improvement can be effected by providing lamps for the station. I mentioned in my last notes that there are lamp posts, and why lighted lamps should not be provided on these posts is a puzzle to me. Possibly the Government grant is not sufficient to provide lights during all the year, but surely if this is so, on the first representation a grant would be made for this purpose. This is a matter on which the Superintendent might well address the proper authorities. We were in quite a flutter the other day, and it seemed as if we were on the verge of going to bed without our evening meal.

One of the peculiarities of this place is that the baker supplies the bread in the evening. There is no morning supply as in Bombay. At all hill stations the custom is to supply it in the evening, but an experience of the other day calls for a change in the sytsem. My patience was exhausted, at 8 p.m., and being a moonlight night I ventured out to interview the supplier, and every step I took in the cold chilly night, I thought—well, it is best unsaid. Anyhow, in company of a friend, we turned up the "rotiwalla," who met us with a very penitent look, and told us in a quiet way that there was no supply, for his grinding stone had broken. The news was hardly comforting, but he added that in an hour's time he hoped to supply the needful, and the loaves had only then been put in the oven. The poor man was willing to supply the bread at any cost, but being the only baker in the place, he said he was helpless in the matter. We quite appreciated his grief, but our dinner was wanted, and bread we must have. So the poor fellow gave us all he had, and we were glad to get away, meditating on the advantages of trade competition to the public.

I have been here at all seasons, and although opinions may differ, personally I think the best time to visit the hill station is from about the end of August till about the middle of November. I mention this time of the year, for the scenery is grand, and the place can be seen at its best from a picturesque point of view. The cold season is pleasant, in fact delightful, but one always likes to admire the scenery. Some of the houses here have a fire grate in the sitting room, for the purpose of lighting a fire, should the visitor not be able to bear the cold. The last few days it has been very like an English climate. There has been a slight drizzle on and a heavy fog all day long. The temperature stood at 70 in the day, and at 60 to 65 in the early morning. I ventured out the other day in the forenoon when the mist was so thick that I could hardly see a yard in front of me. There is no market here. I mean a building after the Bombay style, but there are small shops in which vendors of vegetables squat, and there is only one red-turbanwalla here and a native drinking liquor shop. I must mention to the credit of Panchgani that I have not yet seen a man the worse for liquor—which is very satisfactory. Everything here is so different to Bombay. The firewood can be purchased at one's doorstep, for the men and women from the valleys come up every morning with bundles of wood for sale. This is the only kind that one can buy, and it is cheaper. Moreover, it is advisable to stock a quantity of it in the rains, for during June, July, and August firewood in the bazaar is sold at four times its usual price. The wood is made up in bundles, and can be purchased from an anna to three or four annas a bundle, according to size. Then the vegetable man turns up from Mahableshwar after August, and these men supply the best vegetables and at much cheaper prices. These men, however, can always tell a new comer, and the best advice I can offer is to bid from 25 to 50 per cent. below the rates demanded. The peach trees are all in full blossom, and the fruit may be expected in a couple of months' time. Then the dhobie turns up, and a man can always be engaged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a head, generally at the former rate if out of season. Every man here the very first thing he does is to produce all his credentials. The "mochee" is the same, the tailor ditto, and so on. The boot supply of this hill-station is just like Matheran, but the best shoes that one can buy here is Sambhur leather. They can be had with a little bargaining at a moderate price. The beef butcher turns up and takes his order at the door. I am often amused at the man stating that he is going to kill a "gramfed" calf. Well, the meat is not "gramfed," but certainly not bad, and is priced at 2 annas the pound. The mutton here is fair and can be had at a reasonable rate. It is pleasant to give your orders at your door. It seems quite different to the Bombay style of doing things.

The Catholic school has a fairly good number of girl students, the tuition and management being in charge of three nuns, one of Irish and the other two of German nationality. They have about twenty girls and a few boarders. The situation of the school is not quite nice, for I fancy in the rains the place would be very damp, but this is only a temporary arrangement, I am told, and soon a more suitable site will be selected. There is a Catholic clergyman here who holds Mass every Sunday morning and evening, the Rev. Frenken, S. J., a very jolly man indeed, and quite a favourite. Dr. Evans, who, by the way, has also a school here and a fair number of students, has not been very well of late.

IT is likely that all the four British Cavalry regiments in the Bengal Command will share in the camp-of-exercise in the neighbourhood of Bareilly or Mozaffarnagar. The 16th Lancers and the 18th Hussars will be moving in relief between Lucknow and Umballa, while the 5th Dragoon Guards from Meerut and the 5th Lancers from Muttra will be available for the concentration. Several Native Cavalry regiments can also be moved without difficulty.

ONE fact which appears to bear out the recent statement as to the growing popularity of the police in Bengal is the decrease in the number of charges of torture and extortion which were brought against them last year. Even more significant is the proportion of convictions to the number of charges. Out of fifteen charges of torture made against members of the police force, only two were made good in open Court—both occurring, strange to say, in the Orissa Division. Twelve of these allegations were found to be deliberately false, and in the thirteenth case no evidence was offered. There were 83 charges of extortion in 1895 as against 127 in the previous year, and of these only eleven ended in conviction.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE ARRIVAL OF REV. DR. FAIRBANK.

VERY few foreigners have the privilege of working for fifty years in India. But on the twentieth of this month, it will be fifty years since the Rev. S. B. Fairbank, D.D., of the American Marathi Mission, landed in Bombay. So far as known, there are only two Protestant missionaries in India, who have had longer service, viz., Mrs. H. C. Phillips, of the American Free Baptist Mission, now living in Balasore, Orissa, who landed in 1840, and the Rev. J. Gillings, of the Wesleyan Mission, now living as a supernumerary at Coonoor, who arrived in 1844. Mrs. E. J. Wilder, of the American Presbyterian Mission, of Kolhapur, came on the same vessel with Dr. Fairbank in 1846.

Dr. Fairbank, now nearly seventy-four years of age, still enjoys vigorous, physical, and mental health. From 1846 to 1850, he was stationed in Ahmednagar; from 1850 to 1857, in Bombay; from 1857 to 1871, in Wadale, a small town in the Ahmednagar district; from 1871 to 1879, in Ahmednagar; from 1879 to 1889 again in Wadale; from 1889 to the present he has spent most of his time at Kodaikanal in South India, but during this time has worked for longer or shorter periods in Sirur and Bombay. He has only thrice been to the United States on furlough, and hopes to end his days in India.

Dr. Fairbank has been engaged in various kinds of missionary service. In Bombay, his early work was partly that of preaching and miscellaneous work, but was mainly the management of the mission press, which is now closed, but which was at that time the largest and best press in that city. In that connection, he also did a good deal of literary work, and during the interval, his pen has often been quite prolific. He has prepared a large number of excellent vernacular school books, was often the editor of the annual almanac of the mission; and now prepares Marathi Sunday School notes for Western India. In 1855 the mission organized a new policy of opening station in the districts at a distance from large cities. Dr. Fairbank opened the first one at Wadale, a small town, twenty-six miles N. E. of Ahmednagar, where, then as now, Europeans never visit, except for an occasional halt by an official or a missionary. Here, during thirty years, his main work was organizing and superintending preaching and schools in many villages, in which there have developed a goodly number of churches and a large Christian community. That Wadale district has probably been the most fruitful part of the American Mission, and one of the most fruitful mission fields in all India. Many hundreds of village boys and girls, mostly from low castes, who would otherwise never have known the alphabet, have been encouraged to go first to village schools, and then the brightest of them have been sent to more advanced schools, and finally the very best have been aided to study still more. From these have developed scores of mission agents in this and other missions, and not a few have entered into other honorable callings.

Living in an agricultural district, and seeing how agricultural methods needed to be improved, he took much pains to try to understand agricultural matters, and to introduce improved methods which are adapted to this country and are inexpensive. He invented an improved and inexpensive plow. He helped farmers not to be tied down closely to old ways. He has also given special object-lessons in the advantage of sowing more sparsely than is common, and in furrows twice as far apart as is common with Deccan farmers, because (1) that enables farmers to cultivate with oxen, even while the grain is growing well; (2) because the earth which is thus thrown by harrowing over the stalks, enables these to send out a new series of roots to draw more nourishment from the ground; and (3) because the loosening of the surface by harrowing, prevents it from backing and cracking, and this prevents the moisture in the ground from coming up by capillary force to the surface and then evaporating. By sowing and cultivating in this way we got bumper crops when his neighbors had small ones. Nothing but such object-lessons could convince the conservative Deccan farmers. But Dr. Fairbank's experimental farm has benifited the town of Wadale, and to some extent the district to the North East of Ahmednagar. He did this, not only to help the people pecuniarily, but also in order to promote self-support in the village churches, because the chief hope for self-support in such churches is a thrifty farming community. There is many a Christian farmer whom he has tried to develop into an effective member of the community. Also, since some staple crops are quite uncertain, and none of them can be cultivated without oxen, which often die, he has given many useful suggestions as to how poor farmers can cultivate other profitable crops without oxen.

Dr. Fairbank has done a good deal for music in India by the preparation of a musical manial, by composing and translating hymns, by teaching singing, and in otherwise encouraging music.

He has a strong liking for natural science which he has pursued in various directions as his recreation. In consequence, he has become an authority in some departments, and Government has utilized his knowledge by asking him to prepare articles on such subjects for its "Gazetteer." Among such articles have been the following: "Key to the Natural Orders of Plants in the Bombay Presidency; Popular List of the Birds of the Bombay Presidency, with Notes; A List of Birds Collected along the Sahyadri Mountains; A List of the Birds of the Palan Hills, with Notes; List of the Reptiles of the Bombay Presidency, with Notes; List of the Deccan Fishes, with Notes."

The pursuit of natural science while seeking exercise and recreation, has brought him many advantages. It has helped to lengthen his life and to keep his health good. It has given mental and spiritual delight. It has given useful aid to many people. It has brought him into pleasant relations with many Europeans and with many classes in the Indian community. Not least, it has helped him to retain a freshness and alertness of mind which make him, even at the age of seventy-four, a very acceptable and helpful preacher, both in English and Marathi.

In the community where he has lived he is looked up to with reverence and affection by all classes. In Wadale his opinion on most matters would be regarded as authoritative, and in disputes about land and property his decisions would rarely be questioned, but admitted to be discriminating and final.

The secret of Dr. Fairbank's usefulness lies, of course, in his character, of which the first trait is transparent truthfulness and the second is sympathy. These traits have been connected with versatile gifts. His truthfulness makes men trust and honour him. His sympathy has led him to appreciate all good traits in the Indian character, and to like the Indian people more and more. Naturally they have come to love and reverence him. His versatility has enabled him to be useful to many classes in many ways.

One incident will illustrate Dr. Fairbank's character. It was told the writer by Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, C.S.I., who was long a Presidency Magistrate in this city. He said, "When young, I became editor of a small paper with some friends in Bombay. We fell out, and I resolved to start another paper of my own. I went to buy type from the mission press, of which Dr. Fairbank was manager. I was a novice in such matters, and took with me a young Indian, who professed to be my friend and to understand the printing business. Afterwards I found that he had deceived me. At his advice, I ordered about two thousand rupees worth of type, and supplies, which were sent me. But when we began to use them, I found that they were not the kind I needed. I went to Dr. Fairbank, and explained the matter, and said that I had no other resources. He took it in, put his hand gently on my shoulder, and said, 'just send back the type and supplies. It is all right. I will charge you nothing; No one but a Christian would have done that. You may be sure I shall never forget Dr. Fairbank."

Dr. Fairbank illustrates admirably the picture of a missionary, drawn by Sir William Hunter in his little book. "The Old Missionary," an old and gifted man, whose life has been unselfishly given to the good of the Indian people, who trusts them, who is trusted and honoured by them as a father and a guru, who is respected and trusted also by the Government; but whose highest worth is known, and appreciated by those who are most intimate with him.

Dr. Fairbank's two sons are both members of the American Mission, the elder at Wadale, and the younger at Sholapur. His eldest daughter, Mrs. T. S. Smith, is a missionary in Tillipally, Jaffna, Ceylon. His third daughter, Mrs. R. A. Hume, is a missionary in Ahmednagar. Other daughters who are now pursuing their education in America, hope to come to India as missionaries. All who personally know or have heard of Dr. Fairbank, will thank God for his long and useful life, and for still giving him so much of vigor, and they will pray that he may be spared to labour still longer in the land of his love.—"Dnyanodaya."

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—401 cwt coir yarn, Bharmul Poonsee; 6 bales wool, and 7 bales goat hair; Sulleman Mooljee Sukur; 4,000 cwt bone meal, Mooljee Jamal; 250 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—4,000 cwt castorseed, and 2,000 cwt mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt castorseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 15 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,980 cwt wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—6,728 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—4,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FIEUME.

Imperatrix s—230 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—50 bales cotton, and 20 bales twist, Hajee A R Sherazi; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 135 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 3 cases glass beads, and 1 case haberdashery, Goolamalle Abdulallee; 7 tons old iron, Killick Nixon and Co.

Vindobona s—24 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Abra s—236 bales cotton, L Gungasagur.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	88	2	86	26	92	62	86	59
Saturday, Sept. 19	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	19
Sunday, Sept. 20	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	88	2	86	26	92	62	86	78
Total fall to Sept. 20, 1895	73	38	62	39	63	89	62	93
Total fall to Sept. 20, 1894	85	54	69	77	70	89	61	44

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	280	35
September 18	0	0
Total	280	35

KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered at Khandalla, up to 19th September, is as follows:—

	In.	Cts.
September 13th	0	7
" 14th	0	79
" 15th	1	50
" 16th	1	28
" 17th	0	0
" 18th	0	0
" 19th	0	0
	3	64
Previously registered	264	42
Total	268	6

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·671	E	2	100·1	78·1	59	...	7·30	−9·38
Sirsa	29·692	W	8	102·3	78·9	57	...	8·63	−3·49
Delhi	29·696	WNW	7	99·7	77·9	54	...	20·76	−4·42
Agra	29·721	SW	7	101·5	78·7	64	...	10·87	−14·29
Cawnpore	29·696	WNW	7	99·0	78·0	62	...	12·9	...
Allahabad	29·717	WNW	6	100·7	76·7	67	...	19·84	−13·36
Jhansi	29·746	WNW	3	96·7	77·7	60	..	30·60	−4·31
Jacobabad	29·802	SE	5	101·5	77·5	73	..	1·85	−4·23
Karachi	29·758	WSW	13	89·4	78·0	79	...	13·07	+6·99
Jeypore	29·791	W	4	97·1	70·0	63	...	11·30	−14·21
Ajmere	29·807	W	9	91·4	75·1	75	...	23·95	+4·49
Deesa	29·831	WSW	7	92·3	72·0	80	...	25·14	+0·24
Ahmedabad	29·806	WSW	2	90·2	75·1	83	..	31·90	...
Bhuj	29·786	WSW	15	89·9	73·9	74	...	19·38	+6·21
Rajkot	29·832	SW	7	92·4	69·8	68	..	38·30	+12·02
Veraval	29·855	W	8	86·1	77·8	87	0·10	16·97	...
Neemuch	29·841	WSW	11	87·8	69·8	80	..	27·71	−1·49
Indore	29·854	W	4	87·3	69·1	82	..	26·89	−2·67
Saugor	29·786	W	5	89·3	73·1	70	...	37·15	−5·02
Jubulpore	29·782	W	3	90·9	75·1	76	...	65·26	+12·70
Hoshangabad	29·828	SW	1	89·8	72·6	78	—	41·89	−7·39
Khandwa	29·851	W	7	91·2	72·1	77	...	33·54	+6·05
Raipur	29·742	Calm	6	91·8	74·6	83	0·10	61·16	+17·24
Nagpur	29·773	Calm	2	91·0	74·1	70	...	50·27	+9·65
Amraoti	29·820	WSW	5	92·7	73·3	73	...	29·60	+1·08
Akola	29·832	WNW	8	93·9	73·7	70	...	25·21	−2·65
Surat	29·860	Calm	C	85·5	77·6	76	..	41·96	−0·30
Malegaon	29·854	Calm	6	90·4	67·3	71	...	22·52	+4·80
Bombay	29·887	E	7	85·8	77·6	86	...	86·52	+19·99
Poona	29·891	WNW	12	87·5	63·9	75	...	25·99	+8·51
Ahmednagar	29·887	NNW	7	88·9	59·0	74	...	15·53	...
Aurangabad	29·880	WSW	2	89·9	65·7	72	...	26·85	..
Sholapur	29·867	NW	8	94·2	69·5	60	..	9·90	−12·02
Ratnagiri	29·877	ESE	5	85·4	73·9	80	...	68·21	−38·04
Belgaum	29·896	Calm	10	84·2	60·4	85	..	56·51	+22·12
Goa	29·895	NW	8	84·1	74·4	82	...	69·69	...
Karwar	29·881	N	5	84·2	73·5	89	...	97·68	−12·27
Mangalore	29·881	ENE	3	84·8	74·4	83	0·02	114·5	+14·79
Calicut	29·866	NW	4	84·2	75·5	79	0·06	95·09	+12·42
Cochin	29·871	C	M	85·7	75·7	84	0·13	82·21	+12·44
Bangalore	29·883	WNW	8	84·3	67·8	85	1·34	10·37	−6·20
Secunderabad	29·792	NNW	5	90·1	74·4	66	..	19·34	−4·80
Masulipatam	29·775	WSW	6	97·1	81·1	72	...	20·18	−1·61
Bellary	29·855	W	8	96·2	73·2	57	...	2·08	−6·66
Cuddapah	29·814	WNW	M	101·2	82·4	59	..	11·85	−5·93
Madras	29·787	NW	7	98·5	77·0	64	...	11·16	−2·62
Coimbatore	29·840	W	4	86·9	72·3	76	...	7·95	+3·34
Trichinopoly	29·829	W	4	100·6	74·9	78	0·55	2·75	−6·86
Negapatam	29·811	W	10	99·1	77·4	90	...	3·75	−6·21
Colombo	29·885	SSE	10	87·0	76·5	91	0·12	18·53	−2·13
Aden	29·737	SW	6	96·3	83·8	73	...	0·01	−0·41

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H = 0·00 (88·86); G T H=0·00 (86·26); St G H=0·00 (90·86); C P=0·19 (86·52).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Sirsa, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi and Bhuj, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and the Bombay Presidency. Readings are nearly uniform in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, while the baric gradients are moderate to slight in other districts. Winds are very variable in direction at the West Coast stations, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly mostly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hours at Bhuj and 16 at Akola. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Jeypore, Akola, Sholapur, Belgaum, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum in large excess at Lahore, Sirsa and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Sirsa and the lowest 59° at Ahmednagar. Humidity has increased considerably at Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Bhuj, Veraval, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Amraoti, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cochin, Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Colombo, and a few drops at Veraval Raipur, Mangalore and Cochin. The isobars indicate that the weather far to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay appears to be unsettled. Pressure is nearly uniform in the Bombay Presidency, and the general weather conditions continue to be very unfavourable for rain. In Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast humidity and cloud proportion indicate the probability of local rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th September, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·823
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	73·0
Relative humidity of Air	·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of wind*	WNW, S, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	145
Fall of Rain	0·19
Total fall during month	1·29
" year	86·78
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SATURDAY:—The storm in Bengal has continued to fill up without moving. The barometer is now lowest over the Central Punjab. Readings remain high over the west of the Peninsula and south of the Bay, and the barometer is considerably higher than usual over the central parts of the country. Winds remain feebly and irregularly cyclonic over Bengal, but the force is light all over the province and the head of the Bay. Rain has continued to fall fairly over Burma, Bengal, and Assam, Dhubri reporting over two; and Bassein, Akyab, Kendat, Narayanganj, Mymensingh and Dargjeeling, over one inch. Moderate showers have been received at Chakrata and Simla, and light showers east of the North-West Provinces, parts of the Central Provinces, and south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere there has been no rain. The mean temperature is low in Bengal; normal in Burma, Bombay, Gujarat, Central India, and excessive in other provinces in Upper India and Madras. The day temperatures are about five degrees higher than usual. Sirsa and Nellore report a maxima exceeding a hundred and two degrees.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Rs.2-4-of MADON, SONS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain T Wilkins, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hosseinee, 993 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, sailed yesterday for Natal and Mauritius, with a general cargo and 590, deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain F J Bean, which arrived on the 18th instant from Jeddah 17th (September) via Aden, brought a general cargo and 250 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Bombay-Japan Line ss Kt of St. John, 2,254 tons, Captain H S Billett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Japan, with a general cargo and Captain Gordon and 11 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E E Russell, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Karachi (17th September) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General Jeffreys, Mr Thompson, Mr Bhagat, Mr A G Ross, one Parsee gentleman, Mr Abdul Aziz, Mr Magonmul and 226 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M. Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut W J Mathew, Mr Rindenkam, Mr L Atkinson, Captain C Cirkwood, Mr F D Hunt, Khan Bahadoor Ruttonjee Bajonjee, Mr V and M Thackersey and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers, proceeding to-day (Monday), at 8 p m, from the Victoria Dock, No 8, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Vindobona, Captain C Bellen:—For Colombo—Major G Matheson, Mr and Mrs McIntyre, Mr Schwartz, Mr Paliakoff and Mr Ch Francis. For Penang—Mr Witt. For Singapore—Mr Hasenfratz.

THE Wilson Line s s Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain T R Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Middlesbrough (14th August) via Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Thorman, Mr C Cognac, Col Anderson, Mr P Ryan, Mr Davies Mr Atkin and 4 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Sept 17.
	Dido (s)	Watson	Middlesbrough.
	Shannon (s)	Crew	Aden, Sept 14.
20	Kt. of St. John (s)	Billett	Yokohama, Aug 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Benares (s)	Schonfeldt	Madras and Calcutta
	Kapurthala (s)	Rob ertson	Karachi.
	Mohammudi (s)	Erikson	Persian Gulf.
	Karachi (s)	Catto	Batoum.
	Peninsular (s)	Wheler	London.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Rheinfels (s)	Wilkins	Hamburg, &c.
20	Hoseinee (s)	Hughes	Natal and Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Dumra, for Karachi, &c.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
" Dido, for Hull via Karachi.
" Mobile, for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Batoum, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Persia s, 2331, Hutchinson.
Iran s, 4066, Hughes.
Rheinfels s, 1814, Wilkins.
Brindisi s, 2266, Wickenden.
Peshawur s, 2372.
Vindobona s, 2689, Bellen.
Ravenna s, 2046, Street.
Thames s, 2321, Nantes.
Kurrachee s, 2317 Miller.
Safari s, 993, Kiene.
Arracan s, 1877, Duguld
Ras Rowa s, 1830 Deason.
Benares s, 1928, Schonfeldt
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale.)
Eden Hall s, 2333, Black.
Gorsedd s, 2451, Hughes.
Gulf of Ancud s, 1700 Currie.
Lady Armstrong s, 2042, Abbott.
Maroa s, 4451, Adams.
Oceana s, 2310 McDonald.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
H. M. S. Brisk, Rich.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.
R. I. M. S. Clive, Finny.
R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, John.
R. I. M. S. Canning, Rose.
R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, McArthur.
R. I. M. S. Investigator, Oldham.
R. I. M. S. Nancowry Beauchamp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Harcourt, Lt, Bo, R D Fus, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Jeffrey, Brig-Genl, Bo, Comdg Sind Dist, on leave, from Karachi.
Cooke, Lt, Bo, K O York L I, on leave, from Deolali.
Bairnsfather, Major, Bengal, 14th Lancers, on leave, from Saugor.
Black, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Bairnsfather, Major, Bengal, 14th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Paterson, Lt, Bengal, E Surry Regt, on leave, to England.
Davidson, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Mathew, Lt, 6th Bo Infy, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Jeffreys, Brig-Genl, Bo, Comdg Sind Dist, on leave, to Poona.
Smith, Surg-Capt, Ms, A M S, on leave, to England.
Mogroth, Surg-Major, Ms, A M S, on leave, to England.
Black, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, to England.
Collins, Lt-Col, Bengal, Bhopal Bn, on duty, to Sehore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st September, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, Lieut. Barrow; next for duty, Lieut. Robertson.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. Pinder; next for duty, Corpl. Traylen.

3. There will be 25pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday next at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

4. Orderly Sergt. for the week, Sergt. Zurhorst; next for duty, Sergt. Coates.

5. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st September, 1896.

1. Company Drill at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend will be held at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 21st instant on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital opposite Head-quarters.

Dress:—Any. Arms, &c., will be issued on the ground.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. E. J. Hale, G Company, from 15th September, 1896 to 31st March, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send to Head-quarters for their carbines.

2. The squadron will parade at the Riding School on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

187-95—Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble Mr Basil Lang vs Narayen Vithal and others—Edgelow and G.—Part heard
105-96—Sorabjee and J (for pauper)—Aboomiya bin Rahimtoola vs Ahmedsha bin Chutkisha and another—Little and Co.
380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyebjee D and Co
626-95—Pestonji R and K—Nazer Mahomed Fateh Mahomed vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M.
217-95—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.
574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others
260-96—Ardashir H and D—Hajee Sabo Seedick and others vs Calidas Heerjee—Little and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

404-95—Shamrao P—Umabai and another vs Jivandas and another—M L Shroff—Part heard.
516-96—Maganlal and B—Jeewandas Mowjee vs Umabai and and another—Part heard.
424-95—Edgelow and G—Hunsraj Ladha vs Bai Anpurnaba and others.
91-95—M H Khan—Aishabai vs Hajee Essak bin Hajee Chand and another—In person, and K D Shroff.
215-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Bulwantrao Hurishanker and others vs Krishnarao Antoba Chimburkur and others—Chalk W and S, and Payne G and S.
603-94—Mansuklal D and J—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Premchand Dolutram and others—Matubhai and J, and In person.
133-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Hafizabai vs Hazee Abdool Kureem bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri and others—Little and Co, and K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

401-96—Bland and N—Motilal Bechards and others vs Rangildas Motiram and others.
403-96—Bland and N—Motilal Becharpas vs Rangildas Motiram and other.

Postponed Long Causes.

373-96—Little and Co—Nandibai vs JaithaNarayen and another—Brown and M, and Dikshit and D—Partheard.
2-96—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and another vs Ananta Madan and others—K J Mantri and In person (not to be called on).
231-96—Crawford B and Co—Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Bhimjee Megjee and others—Muljee and R, Maganlal and R, and Ardeshir H and D.
180-96—Brown and M—Megejee Vulubdas vs Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed—Little and Co.

Defended New Long Causes.

336-96—In person—Nanabhai Cowasjee Bateewalla vs Abdool Karim Hajee Fate Mahomed—Payne G and S.
338-96—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Kerawalla vs Soonabi and others—P R and K, and Sorabjee and J.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years ! !!

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! ! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22; Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION !—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocutal Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 Tunes and case complete Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILL MANAGER.—WANTED, to take immediate charge of an up-country Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in European hands; remuneration and prospects good for a capable and reliable man. State all qualifications and salary. Apply "No. 99," care of this paper.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N." care of this Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Two European WATCHMAKERS, Salary from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month, according to qualifications. Apply to MAX MINCK and COMPANY, LAHORE.

FOR SALE.—A Barnett and Fosters Magara—A Soda Water Machine with bottler and two filters. In splendid condition. Price Rs. 600. Apply PRESIDENT, Mineral Water Factory, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Jhansi.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed at the above-named HOTEL for over one month and have found both the Food and attendance excellent. Every comfort one can wish for has been granted, me and the Proprietor is a thorough gentleman and sees that his guests are comfortable. A. W. EVEZARD.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. The Hotel is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

PILES CURED permanently in three days by an American Specific. Instant relief. No burning. Price Rs. 2.—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalkadevi, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES, Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD; 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY ! ! ! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

CONSOLS in London were 1-16th per cent. lower, at 109 7-8, yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan declined one-half per cent., to 116¼. About £325,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England, making three-quarters of a million for the week. The Bank and market rates of discount were unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th lower, at £63. The price of Bar Silver remained at 30 3-8d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1-8th dearer, at 65 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent higher, at 4·84 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 2d. per rupee. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £80,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold for this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 102 *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·18½.

To-day, an advance of ¼ per cent. has taken place in the price of Consols in London, at 110 1-8; and French Rentes in Paris are ⅛ per cent. higher, at 102⅛ "ex-coupon"; other Stock Exchange quotations being unchanged. The price of Bar Silver has receded 1-8d. to 30¼d. par oz., and in New York, it is 3-8 cent lower, at 65½ cents per oz., with Exchange on London ⅛ cent down, at 4·83⅞ dollars.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 35s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton maket closed steady last evening; Surats easier; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, including 300 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 21-32d.; but Arrivals were 1-16d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 25-64d. for September deliveries; and 4 11-32d. for January-February. In East Indian Cotton, Broach, of all grades, was 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were 1,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 46,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales more, at 50,000 bales. The week's Imports were 1,000 bales less, at 21,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 31,000 bales, and stood yesterday, at 423,000 bales.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. has taken place today in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, and Arrivals are 3-64d. to 1-16d. higher, as is also Broach of all grades. The market closed firm this afternoon; Surats and Arrivals quiet. Sales 6,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports are 2,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-8th cent, to 8¼ cents per lb.; and December Futures were 3 points lower, at 8·14 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales, compared with 18,000 bales last year on the corresponding day, and 24,000 bales the year before.

To-day the price of spot Cotton in New York has advanced 1-8th cent, returning to Thursday's quotation of 8 5-8 cents per lb.; while Futures for December are 17 points higher, at 8·31 cents.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 38,000 bales, going against 22,000 bales in 1895, and 28,000 bales in 1894. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday, was 7,630,000 bales, compared with 7,300,000 bales, visible at the close of the previous week.

Business in Cotton here to-day has been very slack, the sales reported amounting to only 1,200 bales in all. Of these, exporters bought 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 179; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 188; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, consisting of 300 each of Compta, at Rs. 193; and Indore, at Rs. 175; and 100 each of Bhavnagar, at Rs. 189; Khundwa, at Rs. 189½; and Damargaum, at Rs. 190 per candy. The tone of the market has remained steady, with prices all unchanged.

WHEAT.—The position of these markets is quite unchanged, a moderate business for shippers' account having been done in both, with a steady feeling prevailing, and prices without movement.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	865	bales.
Wheat	5,358	cwts.
Linseed	1,557	"
Rapeseed	4,155	"
Gingelly	666	"
Poppyseed	734	"
Castorseed	2,035	"
Rice	1,118	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and owing to to-day having been mail-day no fresh business has been reported. Rates for October shipment are quoted nominally, at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been very slow, little having transpired either way; but the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107¼ and 107 7-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents; but declined in a weak market to 107 5-16 in cash, and 107¼ for the Settlement, at which rates left off; Threes being quoted at 102¼.

SHARES.—The little movement that there has been in this market to-day has been of a downward character, our list showing a decline of Rs. 10 each in Jivraj Balloo, and Khatao Makanjee Mill shares; of Rs. 5 each in Framjee Petit, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 3 in Leopold; and an advance of Rs. 15 in ManockjeePetit; Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills have declined Rs. 5; as have also Alcock Ashdown; Badham Pile, are Rs. 4 lower; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 3.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 22-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	30 3-8

The sum of about £325,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	46,000	Bales.
" " Surats	1,900	"
" " Imports of Cotton	21,000	"
" " Surats	nil	
" Stock of Cotton	423,000	"
" " Surats	46,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, from Bombay, arrived.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 12th September 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	34,884	27,438	7,446	...	5,975	...
Goods	47,734	40,686	7,048	...	1,25,634	...
Other earnings	2,341	1,880	461	...	1,166	...
Total for week	84,959	70,004	14,955	...	...	...
Aggregate	848,004	7,15,229	...	...	1,32,775	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

QUINN—Aug. 27, at Clontra, Shankill, wife of C. Campbell Quinn, Retired Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BREWIS—KELLNER—Aug. 25, at St. George's, Jesmond, Newcastle, William Parker, son of G. R. Brewis, of Ellesmere, Newcastle, to Norah, daughter of E. W. Kellner, C.I.E., Accountant-General of the Punjab.

PRICHARD—CAPE—Sept. 1, at St. Luke's, Wandsworth, Arthur Prichard, of 27, Carlton-hill, N.W., to Margaret Edith, eldest daughter of the late Henry Cape, Surgeon-Major 8th Bengal Cavalry.

WALKER—ROBINSON—Sept. 2, at the parish church, Dalston, Cumberland, Thornton Walker, I.C.S., to Deborah Catherine, youngest daughter of George Robinson, Esq., J.P., of Green-lane, Dalston.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIE—August 29, at Durie House, Leven, Robert Christie, of Durie, formerly Captain in the 5th Bengal Light Cavaly, H.E.I.C.S., J.P., and D.L. for the County of Fife, aged 78.

FAWCETT—August 29, at Isleworth, Edith Emily Fawcett, widow of George William Fawcett, Madras Civil Service, aged 41.

GRAHAM—August 26, at Bath, Violet, widow of the late W. F. Graham of Colgong and Bhagulpore, Bengal.

LYDIARD—August 28, at 5, St. James's-square, Bath, Col. William Lydiard, late Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bengal Army, aged 90.

MILLS—August 28, the Rev. Michael Edward Mills, Vicar of Long Bennington and Foston, Lincolnshire, formerly Chaplain to H.I.M. Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, aged 57.

PEPPER STAVELEY—August 29, at 22, Scarsdale-villas, Kensington, John Donald, only surviving son of the late George Augustus Pepper Staveley, B.C.S., of Woldhurstlea, Crawley, Sussex, aged 21.

ROBB—August 28, at 40, Portland-road, Finsbury Park, N., John Robb, late of the Oriental Bank Corporation, aged 74.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—September 13, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant C. K. Anderson, 18th Bengal Infantry, of a son.

SYKES—September 7, at Eastcote, Naini Tal, the wife of J. A. Sykes, F. W. D., of a son.

TRAISH—September 12, at Ellore, the wife of Mr. C. W. Traish, Madras Public Works, of a daughter.

VOST—September 13, at Longwood, Simla, the wife of Henry Vost, Agent, Allahabad Bank, Limited, Lucknow, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WATSON—PRICE—September 2, at St. Thomas's Church, Dehra Dun, by the Rev. T. M. Milnes Griffiths, Norman Gerald Watson, Forest Survey, to Effie Ida, daughter of Mr. T. Price.

DEATHS.

GOVINDURAJULU—September 14, at Mysore, Mr. C. Govindurajulu, of the Free Church Mission, aged 76.

MARTINELLI—September 12, at 49, Wellesley Street, Madras, Amelia, widow of the late John Paul Martinelli, Esq., aged 59 years and 15 days.

SABOW—September 15, at 14-1, Sudder Street, Henry Albert Sabow, of Kurseong, aged 44.

STEPHENS—September 11, at Ludhiana, after a long and painful illness, Catherine A. Stephens, widow of the late J. Stephens, Pleader, aged 58.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896.

LORD ROSEBERY seems to have endeavoured to undo in a second letter the mischief done by the first in inflaming public feeling to fever heat respecting the state of things in Turkey. He now reminds the country that it is impossible for England to depose the Sultan, when Russia is resolved to oppose any Power which proceeds to settle the Turkish difficulty single-handed. His Lordship points to the direct and inevitable consequences of isolated action when he states that no doubt the Government will do all that can be done, short of bringing about a European war, to put an end to the present intolerable state of things in the Ottoman Empire. It was high time that the ex-Premier should take steps to allay the dangerous ferment which threatens to force the hand of the Government, and impel it into courses which could have but one issue. The excited series of public meetings organised in the Provinces, and the announcement that Mr. Gladstone intended to speak at one of them in Liverpool, might easily work up public passion to an uncontrollable pitch, and force even the strongest of Governments to enter on perilous paths. The autocratic Government of Russia was swept off its feet by the popular uprising occasioned by the recital of the Bulgarian atrocities on English platforms and in the English press nearly twenty years ago. The Emperor Alexander II. was averse to war, and the St. Petersburg Cabinet well knew that the Russian army was not ready; but the crusading spirit grew strong under the contagion of the excitement in England and the Czar was forced to give way. Lord Salisbury cannot be said to share the reluctance of the present Czar's grandfather to interfere by force of arms in the affairs of Turkey. The Prime Minister has frequently uttered menaces of deposition, of partition, of coercive action, which showed plainly enough that in his view the gangrene ought to be removed by military surgery. A year ago he commissioned the Duke of Westminster to assure Mr. Gladstone that a speech from him on the Armenian atrocities, far from proving embarassing to the Government, would strengthen its hands. The public have been encouraged to expect and to hope for the deposition of "Abdul the Damned" as a natural, an easy, and a desirable solution of the problem in the Near East. That the deposition of a sovereign commanding an army of 700,000 strong, disciplined and organised by German officers specially selected for the purpose by the Berlin War Office, could not be accomplished with rosewater, did not occur to anyone in England.

But it is an important factor in the situation. Russia having gained practical experience in 1877-78 of what the conquest of Turkey by force of arms would really involve, declined all suggestions to send an army into Armenia, or to help herself to Constantinople. It has become her declared policy to maintain the integrity of the Turkish dominions. The late Prince Lobanoff succeeded in bringing Austria to co-operate with Russia in maintaining the *status quo* in respect to the Turkish frontiers, while bringing about reforms in the internal administration. A Vienna paper goes so far as to state that this understanding extends to all the Powers in the Triple Alliance. There are many indications that this is indeed the case. The unwisdom of an agitation to force the Government to take independent action to depose the Sultan, and remodel Turkey according to our own ideas of what would be best for the derelict provinces is sufficiently manifest. Such a quixotic undertaking would involve us in a conflict not only with Russia and her French ally, but possibly with the Triple Alliance as well. The semi-official press of Vienna are bitter in their denunciations of the "self-seeking" of England in this matter, and Russia and the Russians are as popular in the capital of the Dual monarchy as were the Germans when the Triple Alliance was first effected. The new understanding with Russia is looked upon as a deliverance from a great peril, and an assurance of prolonged peace on the Austrian frontiers. If the truth were known, it would probably be found that in Germany the feeling of satisfaction at the making up of matters with Russia is equally heartfelt, though not so openly avowed. The conviction that peace will be maintained by Russia in the Near East as a necessary part of her policy creates—says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*—a situation without parallel; it gives Russia the lead in the entire Continent; her influence is paramount in Constantinople and in Paris, her wishes are listened to in Berlin, Vienna, Belgrade, Sofia, and Cettinje, and since the engagement of the Montenegrin Princess to the Prince of Naples, sympathy is felt for Russia at Rome, the existence of which was never suspected. This is not a development desirable in itself, but unquestionably the maladroit policy of putting, not Turkey only, but all the Powers, in daily fear of an attempt on the part of Great Britain to depose the Sultan, and partition Turkey, has contributed as much as the state craft of Prince Lobanoff to bring it about. Under the circumstances it is a relief to know that the tone of the press in England has become more moderate, and that Lord Rosebery has endeavoured to convey to the platform agitators who are now preaching a crusade, an inkling of the danger they may be preparing for the peace of Europe.

IN the administration report of the Cutch State for the year ending 31st March last, Mr. Motilal Lalbhai, the Dewan, deals with a great variety of subjects with a brevity that enables him to compress his remarks into less than sixty pages. The record is on the whole a gratifying one. The practically unreserved autonomy enjoyed by the State, so far from being abused, is shown by the progress made to be compatible with capable and exemplary administration. This is due to the liberal views of the Rao, and the ability of his principal officers. The first chapter indicates that the relations of Cutch with the frontier States under the Palanpur Superintendency and with the contiguous British districts were satisfactory. The intricate disputes with Morvi in regard to boundary matters still continue, one of the chief bones of contention being the obstructions offered by the Morvi authorities to Cutch merchants trading at Wawania. Mr. Kennedy, I.C.S., to whom this and other disputes were referred, held a Commission of Enquiry, but had not finally arbitrated at the close of the year The Bhayads, of course, take a great deal of looking after, but it does not appear from the report that any difficulty was experienced, save in three instances, in obtaining from the petty Chiefs payment of the usual school and vaccination charges. The effectiveness of the rules for the prevention of infanticide may be judged from the fact that only two cases of suspicious deaths were reported, and on inquiry the charges were not sustained. The rules, however, are of a preventative as well as of a punitive character, and no less than 117 breaches of them were enquired into, against 89 last year. A benevolent despotism, such as spinster ladies of uncertain age may well yearn for in the West, enables anxious parents to bring the machinery of the State to their aid in finding husbands for daughters who would otherwise remain unwedded. Out of 196 weddings during the year 140 were of girls who had passed the age of fourteen, and in most of these cases husbands were obtained "chiefly through the intervention of the Durbar." Such interference in the domestic concerns of the people would be impossible in British districts, but it is looked upon as a matter of course in Cutch. By preventing great social evils the system, no doubt, conduces to the welfare of the State. As a further method of lessening the ratio of spinsters the Durbar thoughtfully provides impecunious parents with monetary aid towards the heavy expenses incidental to the marriage of their daughters.

The important work of revenue survey still goes on slowly but surely, and the process was completed in nine villages last year, as compared with 15 in the previous twelve months. The comparative decrease is attributed to two things—the dilatoriness of the villagers in giving assistance to the survey party, and the absence of the Superintendent on duty in connection with the Cutch and Morvi dispute. Since its establishment the Department has surveyed 233 villages, comprising an area of 1,885 miles. The fact that in the Mundra Taluka cash assessments were further resorted to at the request of the ryots is not without significance in estimating the value of the statements sometimes made as to the great preference of villagers for the system of payment in kind. It should, however, be stated that the Taluka in question has fairly even seasons owing to its favourable situation as regards soil and weather. The rule of the Durbar is to retain the *bhagbaty* system, unless the occupants expressly ask for cash assessment. The rainfall being scanty, the area of cultivable waste land, so far from being lessened, was increased by the discontinuance of the tillage of 250 prajas. The care with which the revenue accounts are kept and checked—much of the work being done by the Dewan himself—is one amongst many indications of the good administration the people of Cutch enjoy. The balance sheet of the State is very satisfactory, the revenue of the Sumvat year 1951 having exceeded that of the two preceding years by three and a-half and four and a-half lakhs, respectively. This result is mainly attributable to seasonable and sufficient rainfall and to favourable market rates. A very remarkable increase in the revenue derived from the working of the Mint—an increase from Rs. 28,800 to Rs. 3,08,400—is put down to much additional work and to a reduction in the rate of hundies. There was a slight fall in the receipts from customs, and declines are reported in forest, abkari, and miscellaneous revenue. However, the opening balance of Rs. 3,84,920 was largely increased, and over ten lakhs and three-quarters of rupees were in the State treasuries when the year closed. This balance represents nearly half the annual income of the State, and is sufficient to justify a more liberal allowance for public works. In another direction it would seem that the administration is almost too economical to ensure efficiency. We refer to measures of protection. There is but one policeman to every seven square miles of territory, and the cost is only three annas and ten pies per head. When account is taken of the numbers employed in Municipal towns, it is apparent that in many rural parts one policeman must have an area much greater than the average to look after. There may be local circumstance to justify giving the police sepoys so large a scope for the display of their professional abilities. But *prima facie* it seems to us that an increase in the strength of the force is desirable. A similarity between last year and 1894-95 is reported in regard to the proportion of offences to population—1·4 per mille—a percentage that speaks well for the inhabitants seeing that the police force is so comparatively small. The black list includes ten murders and 21 highway robberies, only twelve of which were detected. Of the 3,774 persons dealt with in the criminal courts, 1,618 were convicted, while no less than 1,106 were discharged without trial. Some explanation of the largeness of this number of discharges would seem to be required. Fourteen accused persons were extradited by the State, and nine offenders were given up from without its limits. The prisons appear to have been well looked after, and the general health of the convicts was satisfactory.

The trade returns show that while there was an increase by one and a-half lakhs on the imports, there was a decrease of over two lakhs in the exports. The total value of the latter was less than half that of the former. The explanation of this recurring discrepancy was stated in the previous report to be that the imports are largely paid out of the profits realised from business done by merchants and others outside the Province. In past years the average amount of exports has been three times that of imports, so that it is clear the tendency is now towards bridging the difference between the inward and outward course of trade. Medical relief was obtained by 995 in-door and 92,548 out-door patients during the year at the eleven hospitals and dispensaries belonging to the State. The number of schools was the same as in the previous year, but the scholars increased from 7,407 to 7,581. In addition there are a number of indigenous schools, where instruction was received by 5,237 pupils, as compared with 4,474 in the preceding year. The Alfred High School continues to do good work, and the daily average attendance at the School of Art at the capital went up from sixty to seventy-four pupils. A further stimulus is given to education by the scholarships awarded by the Darbar to encourage primary, technical and higher instruction. The importance rightly attached to educational matters can be well understood when it is remembered that His Highness the Rao takes pains to have about him advisers who, unlike too many of their countrymen, continue their literary studies long after the examination goal has been passed. The Huzur Assistant, Mr. Ranachhodbhai, and the Huzur Secretary, Mr. Chhotalal, are both well-known as Gujarati authors and poets of great merit, and the Bombay agent of the State, Mr. Mansukram Tripathi, has contributed several volumes to the extensive philosophic literature of India. Mr. Ranachhodbhai has written some twenty-five books on various branches of literature, including poetry, drama, and politics, all of which rank as standard works in the Gujerati language. Mr. Chhotalal has also published many works of considerable poetical and philosophical merit. It is evident that the West has not a monopoly of the statesmanship that goes hand in hand with literary research.

THE impression has gained some currency that Bombay has received a considerable influx of people, driven hither by the scarcity of food prevailing in some districts, particularly in the Central Provinces. The impression is not entirely groundless. The absence of rain in some parts of our own Presidency has caused the prices of grain and other food-stuff to rise considerably. Actual want, however, seems to be confined to the Central Provinces, where, notwithstanding a recent heavy downpour, more rain is greatly wanted. The fact has not escaped the attention of some philanthropic workers in this city. A short time ago Miss Carrol, of the American Methodist Mission, kindly undertook to make provision in the girls' school at Mazagon for fifty girls from the Provinces suffering from lack of bread. That number was easily found, and brought to Bombay by train under proper supervision, care being taken not to send any girl who was thought too weak from privation to stand the journey. In spite of this, however, one sufferer died on the way, and several others have been admitted into the Cama Hospital, two of the cases being regarded as very serious. The craving of the sufferers for solid food was very strong, but for some time they had to be kept to a limited milk diet. Most of them are gradually regaining a little strength. They are now receiving elementary education. The statement that some starving people from the Nagpur district have found their way to Bombay without being sent by a charitable organisation, does not appear to be correct, as no information to that effect is forthcoming either from the Secretariat or from the office of the Commissioner of Police. There is, however, an explanation as to its origin. For some days past there has been a considerable influx of sadhus and fakirs, and the police have had to watch their movements rather closely. The decennial "singas" fair, recently held at Nasik, drew no less than a hundred thousand of these holy men to the city on the Godavery river, where enormous crowds of pilgrims from different parts of India have also been celebrating the singas. The sadhus are now returning from this pilgrimage, and many of them have come to Bombay in order to get their travelling expenses paid by charitably-disposed Hindus. These sadhus are to be seen in all parts of the town begging, and their persistency is quite a nuisance to even their Hindu co-religionists. They have been put up in dharamsalas, several of which are filled to overflowing. Some of the mendicants represent that they come from the famine-stricken districts of the Central Provinces, but this is entirely false. None of the sufferers from scarcity have come to Bombay, except the fifty girls of whom we have spoken. It does not seem, therefore, that we are to have a recurrence of the sad scenes of 1876-77, when some ten thousand starving people came into Bombay and died by the hundred.

WE are glad to hear that the Commander-in-Chief is progressing favourably. His escape from a really bad accident was a near thing. Sir George is making good progress towards recovery, though the wound in his face is a very extensive one.

AMID the public amusements of the next two or three weeks, those who are fond of a good laugh ought not to forget the combination of comedy and burlesque artistes, which under the direction of Mr. Lamacraft is to visit Bombay, and give performances at the Tivoli Theatre, on Thursday and Friday next. The company is said to be the largest travelling in the East, and very favourable notices of its doings have appeared in the press of this and other Oriental countries.

WE are pleased to hear that the G. I. P. Volunteers have for some time past had a cycling club in connection with their corps—the senior volunteer corps of the Presidency. This is most decidedly a move in the right direction, and is another instance of the present popularity of the healthful recreation of cycling. The club is not only a medium for the social foregathering of members, but provides a cyclist section for orderly and patrol duties, in connection with the corps. The club has now a very fair number of members, and that it is strongly supported by Colonel Swan, the company, and officers of the corps, the following list of office-bearers testifies:—President—Major L. Gore Browne; Vice-President—Captain S. J. Sarjant; Captain—Corporal A. Sawyers; Hon. Treasurer—Lieutenant G. H. Hubbard; Hon. Secretary—Lieutenant B. W. Thompson. The above form the committee with the addition of Captain J. Bush (the Adjutant); Lieutenant J. P. Mackeson, Sergt-Major T. E. Tuffield, and Corporal Herbert. The club has had a promising start and we wish it every success.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday night by the mail steamer Shannon, were Brigadier-General Hogg, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Muir, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. S. Pollock, and others.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Frances Westby Bagshawe, J.P., D.L., £10,979 (gross.); Mr. Richard Bealey, £294,055; Mr. Thomas Beesley, J.P., F.C.S., £5,954; Mr. George Bone, C.E., £29,563; Col. Alexander Bruce, £5,720; Mr. James Robert Burchett, £11,135; Mr. Robert Nalder Clarke, J.P., £9,206; Mr. William James Gardiner, £24,603; Mr. Edward Robert Kelly, £164,509; James Stovin Pennyman, J.P., £46,332; Mr. Richard Willett Roberts, £10,022 (gross); Hon. Henry Sidney, £6,930; Mrs. Eliza Frances Townshend, £48,819; Mr. Robert White, £28,223; Mr. John Reid Wright, £23,166.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CLOUD IN EASTERN EUROPE.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

A second letter on the Armenian question has appeared from the pen of Lord Rosebery, in which he says he is unable to agree that Great Britain might depose the Sultan, in view of Russia's resolve to oppose the separate action of any Power.

The Government, he adds, is doubtless doing everything not involving a European war to put an end to the detestable regime in Turkey.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

The tone of the majority of the press is more moderate in discussing the Armenian question, and they deprecate undue pressure being brought to bear on the Government.

THE PLOT AT SCUTARI.

The confessions made by the conspirators arrested at Scutari, have led to the discovery of a formidable depot of bombs at Pera.

WARSHIPS ON THE MOVE.

LONDON, SEPT. 18, MIDNIGHT.

In view of the gravity of the situation three additional Italian warships started, to-day, for Turkish waters.

MEETINGS IN ENGLAND.

BRITISH INTERVENTION DEMANDED.

A series of meetings to be held in all the great towns of Great Britain on the Armenian question opened, to-night, at Birmingham and Nottingham, where strong speeches were made demanding the intervention of the British Government in Turkey.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

OCCUPATION OF KERMA.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

General Sir H. Kitchener telegraphs that he occupied Kerma, at daybreak, to-day, without opposition.

The enemy retired to the west bank of the river at Hafir, and were shelled by the Egyptian forces from the east bank, enabling three gunboats to proceed to Dongola.

The Dervishes lost heavily, and their steamer was sunk.

The Sirdar with the main force remains at Kerma awaiting news of the enemy.

Later advices state that the Dervishes maintained a heavy artillery and rifle fire until silenced by the Egyptian gunboats' artillery.

Captain Colville, in command of the gunboat Tamai, was slightly wounded in the wrist, and three Egyptians were also wounded.

SEPT. 20.

Latest advices from the Nile Expedition state that the gunboats have reached Dongola and seized the Treasury and the granaries there. Meanwhile, the Egyptian Army has crossed the river to Hafir, whence they start to-morrow for Dongola. The enemy are retreating in the same direction.

In yesterday's fighting Bishara, the Commander of the Mahdists, was seriously wounded.

The Dervishes abandoned the bulk of their munitions, and a great store of grain at Hafir.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TSAR.

The Tsar and Tsarina have left Copenhagen for Leith.

SUSPICIOUS DISCOVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

A quantity of arms, bombs, and Japanese flags have been discovered at Taal, in the Philippine Islands.

NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 19.

The following are the leading members of the new Japanese Ministry :—

Count Matsukata, Premier and Finance Minister; Viscount Takashima, Minister for War ; and Count Okuma, Minister, Foreign Affairs.

THE POPE AND ANGLICAN ORDERS.

Apostolic letters from his Holiness the Pope declare Anglican orders to be invalid.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE SECUNDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 19.

A successful meeting closed this evening. Results :—

1ST RACE.—"Pathan Stakes."—Rs. 200. Distance—Half-mile.

Captain Logan Home's Councillor	1
Nazir Beg's N. B.	2
Mr. Winchester's Winton	3

Five ran.

2ND RACE.—"Desert Stakes."—Rs. 200. Distance—Six furlongs.

Ahmed Mirza's Brunswicker	1
Mr. Jones's Fiver	2
Captain Hardy's Lancer	3

Four ran.

3RD RACE.—"Auction Stakes."—Rs. 100. Distance—Three and-half furlongs.

Mr. Winchesteer's Rissaldar	1
Mr. Montmorincy's Zillah	2
Mr. Logan Home's B	3

Six ran.

4TH RACE.—"Wind-up Handicap."—Rs. 200. Distance—R. C.

Mr. Hugh Gough's Curiosity	1
Major Gough's Mars	2
Veterinary-Captain Short's Argyle	3

Four ran.

5TH RACE.—"Shoja-ul-Mulk Purse."—Rs. 200. Distance—Five furlongs.

Mr. Rock's Nix	1
Mr. Jardine's Simla	2
Mr. Jardine's Bannaboo	3

Five ran.

6TH RACE—"Bookmakers' Purse."—Rs. 200. Distance—Three and a-half furlongs.

Mr. Winchester's Red Dancer	1
Mr. Logan Home's Councillor	2
Mr. Hugh Gough's Greymiss	3

Six ran.

There was also a match between Mr. Carruther's Stoney and Mr. Watson's Wondalli. The latter won by streets.

SENIOR RUGBY CHALLENGE CUP.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

THE final tie in the Senior Rugby Challenge Cup was played for, yesterday afternoon, between the Calcutta Football Club holders and the Welsh Regiment, and resulted in a victory for Calcutta by two goals (one penalty), and two tries or fourteen points to one goal or five points. Calcutta has thus won both the Rugby and Association Cups this year.

POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

THIS annual meeting was brought to a conclusion this afternoon. There were a few falls, but nothing to speak of much. Lord Sandhurst, with his staff, was present on the course. The following are the results :—

1ST RACE.—"The Lilliput Chase." Distance—Two miles. Rs. 500. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2 to carry, English and Colonials, 12st. ; Arabs, 11st. 4lbs. ; C.-B's, 10st. 10lbs. Penalties and allowances.

Mr C R Cleveland's ch a p Quartz, 10st 7lbs, Mr L'Estrange	1
Mr Lawson's d cb g Peppercorn, 10st, Owner	2
Mr Cecil Gray's w a p Geordie, 11st 2lbs, Owner	3

Won easily by a length. Geordie a bad third.

2ND RACE.—"The Horse Chase." Distance—About two and a-half miles. Rs. 500. For all horses. Weight—Handicap.

Mr T Christy Smith's b aus m Maid Marion, 10st 2lbs, Mr Johnes	1
Mr Burder's b w geld Imperial, 11st, Aldford	2
Mr Townsend's b aus g Ballarat, 9st 10lbs, Mr John	3
Mr Stack's b aus g Hereward, 10st 3lbs, Owner	0

Won by two lengths.

3RD RACE.—"The Galloway Chase." Distance—About two and a-half miles. Rs. 500. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Langton's bk aus geld Starling, 12st, Hon'ble Montmorency	1
Mr F Dillon's b c b m Cymbaline, 9st 12lbs, Aldford	2
Capt Bond's w a g Tarquin, 10st, Capt the Hon Heneage	3
H H the Thakore Saheb of Morvi's ch cb g Prussian, 10st 11lbs, Newman (fell)	0
Captain Lecky's ch e m Esmeralda, 10st 6lbs, Lieut Talbot	0

Won by a length.

4TH RACE.—"Handicap Chase." Distance—Two miles. Rs. 400 to 1st ; Rs. 100 to 2nd. For all Arabs and C.-B.s and Galloways of other classes over the Pony Course. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Pritchard's g a gal Poggle, 12st 2lbs, Mr Johnes	1
Mr Burder's g aus geld Native Cat, 11st 10lbs, Twoomey	2
Mr C R Cleveland's ch geld Prophet, 11st 10lbs, Mr L'Estrangee	0
Capt the Hon'ble Heneage's b aus m Phyllis, 11st 4lbs, Owner	0
Mr Wilkinson's ch a gal Greymiss, 10st 11½lbs, the Hon'ble De Montmorency	0

Won easily.

THE GANPATI FESTIVAL.

THIS festival, which commenced on Thursday (9th instant), was brought to a conclusion yesterday evening, when all the clay images of Ganpati were marched in procession from their respective localities to the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, whence they were taken through Thakordwar and Girgaum Back Roads to the Chowpatty Sea face, where these images were immersed. The police had a difficult task in preserving order along the route, and their duties were multiplied by reason of the concurrence of the three holidays, viz., of the Hindus, Parsees, and Mahomedans. In order to make the Ganpati festival this year as successful as possible, and to enable the Hindu community to celebrate it on a larger scale than any preceding years, an influential committee was appointed under the auspices of the Arya Mitra Mandal, of which Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy is the president, and Mr. B. B. Pitale honorary secretary. This committee organised seventy-three mellas, and having united them in a body, obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Police to take them in one grand procession through the roads specially reserved them, on condition that the processionists would cease their music while passing mosques. About 2 o'clock the processions started from their different localities, and commenced marching the Cowasji Patel Tank, which was a turning point, and where the crowd was thickest, every inch of ground being occupied by the processionists and the spectators, and the dense mass of moving people with the variegated colour of their head-dress presented a most lively and pictureqe spectacle. Every procession was preceded by a big board, bearing the name to which it belonged, followed by a band of musicians, with the clay image of ganpati carried amidst them, either on a fully-caparisoned horse or in a carriage drawn by a pair of horses, or in a palanquin carried on the shoulders of men. The carriages and the palanquins in which the Ganpaties were conveyed were profusely decorated with flowers. In some of the processions acrobats and gymnasts displayed their gymnastic fits, which were witnessed by the crowd with joy and admiration. Each procession had a number boys gaily dressed, who chanted songs to the accompaniment of the music. The processions of mellas registered under the Arya Mitra Mandal were larger, and their clay images of Ganpaties were more elaborate than others. The procession was allowed to pass through the Girgaum and new Churney Roads to the seashore at Chowpatty, while the rest of the processions wended their way through Thakordwar Road towards the seashore. As a party arrived at the Cowasji Patel Tank, the police officers on duty had to examine its pass to see whether it was a registered one, and if so it was allowed to go through the route reserved for them ; if not, it was ordered to go *via* Thakordwar Road. The police had therefore at this point a most difficult task to perform. The streets were densely crowded by people, every available space on roofs, balconies, windows, &c., being occupied, and rice was showered on Ganpaties as they passed. A very nice pavilion was erected on the gallery of the chawl, belonging to Mr. Harichundraji Pandoorang, which abuts on the main road at Cowasji Patel Tank. In this pavilion accommodation was provided for the members of the committee and their families. The processions arrived at the seashore about 7 o'clock. The police arrangements were complete, and were very admirably carried out. Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent Crummey, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali rode along the route through which the processions passed, while the several important points, such as at Cowasji Patel Tank, Thakordwar, Churney Road, and at the level crossing, were under the direct supervision of Superintendents Grennan and McDermott, assisted by several European officers and officers of the mounted police. It was mainly through their admirable exertions that the event passed off without accident.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, with the Overland Mails of September 4, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 8 p.m. on, Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Aitken, Mr and Mrs
Braid, Capt A C
Backman, Capt
Bull, Mr and Mrs
Butler, Miss
Crosier, Mr and Mrs L
Cook, Mr J R
De Lisle, Capt H B
Dutt, Mrs A E and child
Ecklin, Mr, Mrs and child
Gauntlett, Mrs
Jones, Mr and Mrs Grose
Millar, Mrs
Marshall, Mr J
Martin, Mrs N
Reid, Capt and Mrs C C
Rose, Mr
Smith, Miss
Smith, Mr H R
Thornett, Mr
Tarr, Mr G
Taylor, Miss
Watts, Mr W

FROM BRINDISI.

Archer, Mr and Mrs
Allen, Mr H B
Allison, Mr H P
Andrews, Mr S
Boothby, Major R
Birch, Capt J R
Duff, Mr A E
Eley, Mr
Falconer, Dr and Mrs
Gossett, Major E
Gosselin, Mr B
Hall, Mr
Hannay, Mr
Hogg, General
Inman, Mrs H J
Jopp, Mrs and Miss
Leslie, Mr J
Laughlin, Vet-Lieut C P
Muir, Lieut-Col C W
Morton, Capt W H
Moller, Mr E
Palk Surg-Capt and Mrs
Pollock, Lieut-Col H J S
Radcliffe, Major A W
Spence, Mr L H
Sprague, Surg-Capt
Shakespeare, Lieut and Mrs
Simpson, Dr E J
Walker, Mr J
Willis, Mr R

FROM VENICE.—Evans, Mr

THE Nansen expedition has been in fruitful incidents of unusual interest. One of the most striking perhaps, is that told by a member of the party about the effect that their isolation had upon them :—

"So tired did they become of seeing the same faces and hearing the same voices day after day in the course of the slow drift northwards that in the end a feeling of irritation was produced. At times this irritability became almost insupportable. Finding it almost impossible to endure the sight of one another they would set off on long walks over the ice, each man by himself. It was an astounding thing, one man said, to see his comrades striding away over the ice from the ship, each in a different direction, and carefully avoiding his fellows."

Perpetual darkness and constant daylight were equally oppressive, and "for fourteen months not a single living thing was seen, not even a sea-bird or a Polar bear." What all that must mean, those only who have experienced it can know. It recalls the awful solitude of Coleridge's Ancient Mariner—"So lonely 'twas that God Himself scarce seemed there to be."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE RIOTS.

WHEN I wrote a week ago we were still without any complete and connected account of what had happened in the Turkish capital. The only detailed particulars were those sent from official sources, and these were taken for what they were worth. It was not until some hours later that the descriptions penned by independent correspondents began to arrive. Then we learned all about the mad behaviour of the Armenian revolutionaries and the fearful slaughter of Christians by the Mussulman mob that followed the audacious seizure of the Ottoman Bank. The best account of the capture of that institution is given by a correspondent of the *Times*, who obtained it from the lips of one of the hostages. From this it appears that the band of conspirators consisted of about 60 persons, but only about half succeeded in effecting an entrance into the bank. The porters of the establishment having arrested a suspicious-looking person, the leader was forced to give the signal prematurely. He sacrificed his life at the entrance to the bank, and two of his men were also killed at this time. On the other side two sentries were shot dead and a Montenegrin porter was wounded. Inside the bank four of the Armenians were killed and six wounded by the explosion of their own bombs or by the shots fired by the Turkish soldiery outside. Of the bank employes two were killed and eight wounded. The raiders did not attempt to rob the bank; indeed, it appears that when the panic-striken officials in the cash department rushed upstairs, leaving some £10,000 at the mercy of the invaders the latter assisted a cashier to lock it up in safety. The fact that the ringleaders were allowed to surrender on their own terms, and to leave the bank with their revolvers for Sir Edgar Vincent's yacht previous to departing for Marseilles, may have helped to give rise to the rumours so persistently circulated that the affair was what is in familiar language called a put-up job. I met a leading official of the Armenian Relief Fund in St. James's Park on his way to make inquiries at the Foreign Office, and he was full of the idea that the attack on the Ottoman Bank was planned under the direction of Abdul Hamid—styled by Mr. Gladstone in a letter published this morning as "the assassin who sits on the throne of Constantinople"—to give his Majesty a pretext for a general slaughter of the Armenian residents in Constantinople.

This theory, so strongly advanced, has not commended itself to the judgment of Europe, and on every side the utmost detestation is expressed of the conduct of those who planned this demonstration. But while no one excuses the handful of men who vainly sought to intimidate the Great Powers by such desperate means, the indignation expressed at the insane deed is trifling compared with the condemnation poured upon the Sultan and the Porte for not preventing the atrocities which have brought such fearful disgrace, not only upon Turkey, but upon the whole of Europe. It may not be true that the Turkish authorities arranged beforehand for the massacres, though there are some ugly facts, such as the bringing of ruffians from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, that require explanation, but there is incontestable evidence that neither the police nor the soldiery stirred a hand or foot to stop the bloody work until thousands of innocent persons had been slain. If nothing else showed the guilt of the truly Sublime Porte it would be the action of the Ambassadors in positively declining to illuminate the embassies on the occasion of the anniversary of Abdul Hamid's accession, an action, it is pleasing to notice, that was followed by many private residents in the Turkish capital. The "Times'" correspondent, who will not be accused of unfairness to the Ottoman Government, writing calmly some days after the massacres, points out that the revolting incidents of last week in reality opened when the late Armenian Patriarch resigned. Mgr. Izmirlian was strongly opposed to every sort of demonstration, convinced as he was that violence, or the suggestion of it, could only injure the Armenian cause and bring disaster upon the people. He is a man of resolute character, and had he remained in office he would have prevented the insane and criminal outrages with which the Revolutionary Committee opened the ghastly proceedings of Wednesday last. But it was precisely because of his moral strength that the Sultan hated him ; the fact that he held opinions of his own was an offence which his magnanimous Sovereign could not tolerate, and, by hook or by crook, the odious prelate had to be displaced. This was at length achieved, and the great restraining influence on the more adventurous spirits of the Armenian committees was demolished, while a new and powerful stimulant was given to the revolutionary spirit. The Armenians trusted in the wisdom and tact of Mgr. Izmirlian gradually to bring about an improvement in the conditions of their existence under Abdul Hamid, but when they saw their Patriarch driven from office, and his seat and council filled with creatures of the Palace, discouragement came over the whole community and the leaders of the committees became desperate. With such a gang as Bartolomeos, Abraham, and consorts at Koum-Kapou, hope could no longer be kept alive. This is strong language, but it is what I have heard from people here who are acquainted with the inner working of the Armenian movement. In this situation the *Times*' correspondent goes on to say the proceedings of Wednesday had their origin, the recklessness, folly, and criminality of which cannot be too strongly condemned. Indeed, the sympathies of the world would certainly have inclined towards the Sultan in circumstances where the action was so entirely reprehensible had his Majesty known how to treat the occasion with sovereign dignity. As regards the compromise with the invaders of the bank, although distinctly objectionable in principle, the case of *force majeure* may be pleaded ; it was the shortest way out of a very perilous situation. But there was nothing whatever which could justify the turning loose of a Mahomedan rabble, numbering thousands of men, to dash out the brains of inoffensive Armenians with their clubs or rip them up with their Circassian daggers. That this murderous horde had been organized is made manifest by the extraordinary rapidity of their assembling, and by the fact of their being all armed. That their organization was recognized, and their purpose countenanced, is proved by the manner in which the troops covered their action, and promoted it, while the police in many places took part in it. The troops, in fact, did nothing but shelter the banded assassins from interference with their bloody work, insulting and rough-handling those who appealed to them to prevent it. It only remains to be added that the *Novosti* assures its gullible readers that the Constantinople riots were due to the secret machinations of Great Britain. That the riots should have coincided with the political visit of the Czar and the death of his unfortunate Foreign Minister, the late Prince Lobanoff, may not be in favour of the present ruler of Turkey.

EVENTS IN ZANZIBAR.

The recent stirring events in Zanzibar have, of course, been overshadowed by the late exibition of Armenian folly and Turkish ferocity, but much interest is felt here in the news we receive from Continental capitals respecting the prompt measures taken by our Government to suppress the Khalid revolt. The excellent impression made by those measures in the minds of Frenchmen, to which I alluded, last week, has not been removed by the further particulars to hand of the bombardment of the Royal palace and by the development of the situation. French imagination was at the outset struck by what is styled "the *opera bouffe* rapidity" with which one scene in the Zanzibar drama followed another, but that is not the only aspect of the question that has attracted and is attracting the attention of our neighbours. In the first place Lord Salisbury, who does not often come in for praise from that quarter, is lauded for apparently deciding to maintain the *status quo*. The *Temps*, the most sober and well-informed of Paris journals, admits that his lordship's determination to adopt the "less costly system" of a protectorate fills it with feelings of admiration and envy." According to the candid *Temps*, the striking difference between English and French political sense, is exemplified in the contrast between the English way of dealing with Zanzibar and the French way of dealing with Madagascar. The French journal adds :—"We will not be simple enough to say that this example is likely to be of use to us later on. In matters of colonial policy, especially the teachings of our own experience, seem never to be any of use to us, and it is not to be supposed that we shall learn anything from the experience of others." But it is more important to know what Germany thinks about matters. At first the Teutonic journalists were diffident about expressing any decided opinion beyond indulging in some characteristic sneers at the expense of the *bête noire* of Berlin Chauvinists, Count von Caprivi. One newspaper maliciously proposed that the Liberal parties in Germany should now organise a torchlight procession in honour of Prince Hohenlohe's predecessor, who, it seems, has never been forgiven for "bartering the English Protectorate over Zanzibar for the island of Heligoland." At the end of last week the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall, had an audience of the Emperor and within forty-eight hours a semi-official Note was issued. The Note dealt with the idea of transforming the island into a Crown Colony, and proceeded upon the assumption that her Majesty's Government had no intention of making any such proposal, and adduced the appointment of a new Sultan as a proof that the present *regime* would be maintained. Any other line of action would, it was contended, have necessitated a special agreement with the parties to the treaty of 1893. The Note also explained what would be done in the "improbable" event of England requesting Khalid's extradition. But the ink with which this Note was written had hardly become dry before information reached Berlin that the "improbable" request had been made and refused. A second Note thereupon appeared, pointing out that extradition had been refused under Article 6 of the Extradition Treaty concluded on May 14, 1872, between Germany and Great Britain. The terms of the article in question are as follow :—"A fugitive delinquent shall not be extradited if the punishable offence on account of which the extradition is demanded bears a political character, or if he can prove that the real object of the demand for his extradition be to prosecute or punish him for a misdemeanour or crime of a political nature." Although public opinion in Germany applauds the action of the Imperial Government, there seems to be a pretty general desire that the German Consulate should be relieved of his embarrassing presence as early as possible. It is considered not unlikely that the German authorities will follow the advice of the *Cologne Gazette*, which recommends that the fugitive should be conveyed to non-English territory and there left to his own devices. The attitude displayed by the German Foreign Office with the approval of the German nation strikes some publicists in France, as it has struck people nearer home, as indicating a continued readiness (to quote the words of the *Temps*), to display of ill-humour towards this country on the slightest provocation. The *Temps* feels constrained to condemn what it calls "a carefully cultivated incompatibility" and "a little too prompt readiness to impute to England underhand schemes." M. Blowitz says that England's action with regard to Madagascar has left behind it a rarely confessed but still definite, and real, feeling of gratitude which has something to do with the flattering evidences that might be noted here of the belief cherished by Frenchmen that England will display good faith on this occasion. In France it is believed that German susceptibilities are much exaggerated, and there is general confidence that whatever policy may be adopted by Lord Salisbury the rights of the other powers will be scrupulously considered.

ACTIVITY OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The members of the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society, as might have been expected, are doing their best to turn the present situation in Zanzibar to good account. Through their Secretary, Mr. C. H. Allen, they are urging Lord Salisbury not to think of giving any compensation to slave-holders when the status of slavery is abolished in those parts, as they hope it will be before the end of the present year. They call attention to the fact that in the cases of the Straits Settlements in 1843 British India in the same year, the Gold Coast of Africa in 1874, and Cyprus in 1879, there was no recognition of the right to compensation to the holders of slaves, and they submit that in Zanzibar and Pemba it would be most unjust to lay any such burden upon the shoulders of the British tax-payer, seeing that almost all the slaves in that territory have been illegally held in bondage since the Sultan signed the treaty of 1873, by which the slave trade by sea was abolished. Moreover, any sum of money voted as compensation would be claimed by the mortgagees of the estates on which the slaves are employed, as happened in the West Indies in 1834. In all advances made to the Arabs by the British Indians, who act as bankers in such cases, the security can only consist of the *shambas* and the crops, seeing that British law expressly forbids an advance by British subjects on slaves. Nor could these slaves be legally turned into an available asset were the mortgage foreclosed, seeing that the Sultan's proclamation of August 1, 1890, prohibits traffic in slaves. The Society further announces that it would strenuously oppose any apprenticeship system. Mr. J. A. Pease, M.P., unmindful of international pretensions and jealousies, takes her Majesty's Government to task for having set up a new Sultan. Since 1870 every Sultan, he observes, has been appointed with a view to his pliability in the hands of our Agent-General, (*sic*), and the claims of the nearest blood relations have on each occasion been ignored. That the Government "is really a British one and that the Sultan is little more than a puppet set up to blind the British public to the responsibilities which attach to us" is, the hon. gentleman maintains, evident from the latest list of the Government officials. Here is his list :—"General Sir Lloyd Mathews, late of the British Navy, is Prime Minister to the Sultan. Brigadier-General G. P. Hatch and Lieutenant A. E. Raikes are British officers commanding the Native troops. Mr. C. W. Strickland is the Treasurer and Collector of Revenues. Bomanjee Manekjee, an Indian, is the Minister of Public Works. Captain Le Page Agnew, R.N., controls the post office. Dr. Francis Charlesworth is health officer. Mr. Cursetjee Cowasji, an Indian, is the registrar. Mr. Frederick Pordage, C.E., is the engineer in charge of the Sanitary Department." It is, therefore, in Mr. Pease's opinion, nothing more than a farce, when there are no native Ministers, for the British people to shield themselves from the responsibility of maintaining the slavery of a quarter of a million of human beings on the two islands of Pemba and Zanzibar by appointing a Mahomedan ruler to a mere nominal position. Mr. J. Parker Smith, the Unionist member for the Partick division of Lanarkshire and brother of the Viceroy's private Secretary, admits that those who porpose immediate annexation show ignorance of the circumstances of the case, but he holds that the bombardment makes for the immediate abolition of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba. "Now," he says, "is our opportunity. While the memory of the blazing palace is fresh we can make any decree which we think just, and no murmur of discontent will be heard." In this connection I may mention that the last issue of the *London Gazette* notifies that all the territories in East Africa now under the Protectorate of her Majesty, except the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the Uganda Protectorate, are for the purposes of administration included in one Protectorate, under the name of the East Africa Protectorate. It is explained that this Protectorate includes the territories bounded on the north by the river Juba, on the East by the Indian Ocean, on the south by the German sphere, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and also all adjacent islands between the mouths of the rivers Juba and Umba.

THE LAW OF THE KEENEST EDGE.

Apropos of the Zanzibar question, Sir George Birdwood sends to the *Times* a very interesting anecdote, which you will, I am sure, be glad to reproduce. Sir Bartle Frere, on his return from Zanzibar in 1873, told Sir George that while in Bombay he had an interview, at which both Mr. Lee-Warner and Sir Philip Wodehouse were present, with [illegible] Abdul Aziz, one of the many sons of the Seyyid Said of Muscat (who died at the Seychelles in 1856) of whom two became, in irregular succession, Seyyids of Muscat, and four in succession independent Seyyids of Zanzibar. Sir Bartle happening to ask Abdul Aziz what was the law of succession in Muscat, the latter, glancing significantly at the dagger in his girdle, and moving the fingers of his right hand as if along its blade, replied concisely, "The law of the keenest edge," adding, "And the Seyyid Turki (the third in succession from Said) was held to be a poltroon, because, when our elder brother, the Seyyid Thuwaini bin Said (the immediate successor of Said), was murdered (1866) by his son (the Seyyid Selim, second from Said), and the latter, as he bowed himself in prayer over his father's dead body, inadvertently dropped his bloody dagger on the ground, my brother did not promptly seize it and bury it in our nephew's heart." Sir George says he has correctly repeated Abdul Aziz's remark as it was repeated to him by Sir Bartle Frere, and he believes he has correctly repeated the terms of the reference made by Abdul Aziz in 1873 to the circumstances of his brother's assasination in 1866.

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

The long-talked-of Convention of the Irish Race took place in the famous Leinster Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and up to the present at all events there are not many grounds for supposing that it has accomplished its main purpose of reuniting the various sections of the Nationalist party. The followers of Mr. Redmond, of course, did not attend, and the Healyites were conspicuous by their absence as well as by the many strictures passed upon their "unruly" action, but perhaps more important still Mr. Sexton, who quitted Parliamentary life because of the quarrels of his colleagues, stayed away from the Convention. The bishops and priests, it seems, largely share Mr. Sexton's feelings, but one of the former—the Bishop of Raphoe—presided, and the clergy seem to have done a fair part of the talking on the various resolutions and amendments. The proceedings were not altogether dull : this an Irish assembly could never be, but those who expected or desired a repetition of the scenes enacted in Committee Room No. 15 have been disappointed. The resolutions adopted recommended that steps be taken to promote the cause of union, reasserted the claim of Ireland as a nation, hailed with satisfaction the release of the political prisoners, declared that the recent Land Act cannot be accepted as a "temporary settlement," condemned the system of local Government in Ireland ; demanded perfect equality for Catholics in regard to education and the establishment of a Catholic University, and asked for an extension of technical education. An amendment to the resolution about reunion was moved by a clerical delegate, who proposed the appointment of a committee of arbitration from among the delegates, to draft for consideration and acceptance a set of rules forming a common platform upon which all Irish Nationalists might stand again united. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., led the opposition to the amendment, declaring that there could be no recognition of those members of the Parliamentary party who had repudiated their pledges, and that the failure of the convention would mean the death of the Irish Constitutional movement. Eventually the amendment was withdrawn. Mr. Dillon in the course of a long speech on the second day asserted that "he stood independent of all British parties on the floor of the House of Commons" and more than one delegate spoke very disparagingly of the Liberal party. One Canon M'Cartan said that the vast majority of the Liberals would drop Home Rule to-morrow if they dared. Were, he asked, the English labourers friends of Ireland ? Was "Harcourt" an independent Home Rules ? Was "Asquith" a true Home Ruler. Was it not the Liberal Government that kept the poor Irish prisoners in gaol till a Tory Government had to release them when they were ready for the grave or a lunatic asylum ?

The *Westminster*, which often says what its party thinks, reminds Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy, who has of late had a good many flings at the Liberals, that they cannot expect to have all the advantages of close and active alliance with the Liberal Party in England if they claim the privilege or feel under the necessity of disowning that alliance in Ireland. "If Mr. Healy must say bitter things about British Liberals in Ireland and elsewhere, and if Mr. Dillon is also compelled to oppose a most cherished portion of their policy, then it is inevitable that the British Liberal should claim the same liberty of conduct and criticism towards the objects which Mr. Healy and Mr. Dillon hold dear." The *Westminster* encourages the Irish party to get all they can out of the Conservatives, and quotes some remarks made by the Lord-Lieutenant on Wednesday as an indication of the way the wind is blowing on the other side of St. George's Channel. Speaking at Cork, Earl Cadogan dwelt on the "increase in the desire on the part of all classes of the people in Ireland, and in all districts of Ireland to bridge over their differences, to treat their opponents with more consideration, and to endeavour, where they could, on non-contentious subjects, to act together as friends and neighbours and members of one community." From this, it is argued, there may develop a discovery that the various conflicting desires are not so very "contentious" after all. Perhaps this is a trifle far-fetched, but a correspondent has been writing to the Conservative *St. James's Gazette* suggesting the revival of Home Rule on condition that the Irish people become Conservatives, and Mr. T. M. Healy, of whose ability as an Irish Politician Mr. Chamberlain has just been speaking in such high terms to an American interviewer, has used some significant words to a representative of the *Daily Chronicle*. After denying that the charge brought against him of ingratitude to the Liberal party was well founded, he observed :—"But I cannot help seeing, on the other hand, that among the Tories there is no longer that acerbity that we formerly experienced. Even in Ireland, where the manifestations of high Toryism are always the most bitter, I can detect a changed feeling. I believe we could proceed, if our party were properly led, to induce the Tory party to make considerable concessions in the direction of local reforms." "Local Government ?" asked the *Chronicle* interviewer. "Well," was the reply, "I prefer to leave it vaguely expressed, or I might frighten the Tories. But all this is so much gain. And the use that we make of these reforms will show the Tory party that they can safely go forward with further progress." In the course of the interview Mr. Healy said he certainly did not think there was any chance of a *rapprochement* between the rival Irish parties as the result of the Convention, and he admitted that he offered to serve under Mr. Sexton, who, however, treated these overtures as hypocritical.

MR. GHANASHAM NILKHANTH NADKARNI.

This well-known Bombay vakil, who has been "doing" the sights of Europe with the energy of a globe-trotting American, left London on Tuesday *en route* for India, where he will arrive about the middle of October. After attending as one of the delegates of your University the Kelvin celebration, he visited thoroughly all the most important places in the British Isles, following up this with an extended tour in Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, and Austria. On his way out to the East he will make the acquaintance of the Swiss Alps (where the weather has all through the holiday season been almost as bad as that with which the Dongola Expeditionary Force is being plagued in those uninviting Nubian regions) and the more celebrated towns of Italy, afterwards spending a fortnight or so in the land of Egypt. Mr. Nadkarni has had a very enjoyable trip, and he speaks very warmly of the courtesy shown to him everywhere. It is not often that an Indian of his intelligence, experience and culture sees so much of Western countries and institutions as he has seen during his wanderings, and I hope he will be induced to write, if only for private circulation, a description of his impressions. They could not fail to be both interesting and instructive.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Colonel W. Lydiard, Ben. Ret. ; Capt. R. Christie, Ben. Ret. ; the Rev. M. E. Mills, Ben. Ret. ; Prince Lobanoff ; Major-Gen. Beatson ; Lieut.-Col. W. Rennie ; Capt. F. E. Johnston ; Capt. H. H. Edwards, R.N. ; and Capt. the Hon. C. Howard.

THE PRESIDENCY VS. PARSEES MATCH.

THIRD DAY.

VICTORY FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

THIS match has after all lasted out into the third day, a fact which was certainly not anticipated when the game began. On Friday the Presidency team had a long outing, not disposing of the Parsees till they had put together the very respectable score of 212. This is the second occasion since the inauguration of this annual contest that the Parsees have passed the second century. The long day's leather-hunting told very much upon the English team, and the bowling began to fall off sadly towards the conclusion of the innings. Sinclair claims premier honours with the ball, having got five wickets at the cost of 61 runs. This for a lightning bowler on a wicket that did not help the trundler a bit is a very creditable performance. The tail of the Parsees took full advantage of the slackness of the opposing side, the last two batsmen by very merry cricket putting on 50 runs between them. Billimoria came in to bat, and did so most pluckily, while Mehta, the Karachi man, to the surprise of even his own partizans, by vigorous hitting put twenty to his credit. Spencer is deserving of the greatest praise for the patient way in which he withstood all the efforts of the English bowling, and was content to keep his end up while his compatriots piled up runs. It was a bit of hard luck his having his wicket put down by the keeper, but it was a decidedly smart bit of cricket.

Mody is to be congratulated on being the top scorer for his side. His 48 was a very good performance, his cutting and driving being especially neat and clean. It was hard luck he did not complete his half-century, but the catch which dismissed him was a marvellous one. The position of the English captain at the close of the Parsee innings was not a very enviable one, as with his team dead-tired and three-quarters of an hour for play left, it was a ticklish thing whom to send in to bat first. Ellison and Sprott, however, filled the breach. The late Madras man was unlucky as he fell to a ball of Mistry's which came back a tremendous lot when only 12 were scored. Sprott, however, played the game for all he was worth, and proved his merit as a sterling bat by getting runs fast at a time when a lack of confidence might have proved fatal to the side batting. Mehta missed him badly when he had scored a brace, and the Dharwar man took full advantage of his life. Browne had bad luck as he was given out l. b. w. to a ball which he played on to his foot. The game now stood in the following condition : The Presidency wanted 138 runs to win and had eight wickets to fall. Play was resumed in bright sunshine, at 11-30 exactly, on Saturday morning, the not outs of the previous innings being Messrs. Sprott and Cheetham. The latter faced the bowling of Mehta from the Gymkhana end. Mehta began with a maiden over. Mistry was in charge of the Council Hall end, Sprott taking his first ball, which he played on, not a run having been scored.

Score : 41-3-30.

Greig, who received a grand ovation as he emerged from the pavilion, was the next batsman to join Cheetham. The Poona champion opened with a single, and the Parsees being all on the off side placed Mehta to leg for a brace and hit Mehta for 3. Cheetham now began with a single and got another off Mistry. Billimoria took over charge from Mehta, and Cheetham making a single the half-century went up at 11-45. Run-getting slackened for a bit, three maidens being sent down in succession till Greig broke the spell by hitting Billimoria to the boundary. Runs after this again came slowly. Mistry was very much on the spot bowling 8 overs for 3 runs and 1 wicket. Cheetham then opened out, driving Billimoria to the screen, which brought up 60. Mody did a smart bit of fielding at cover-point which elicited a round of applause. Cheetham, who was very sweet on the right-hander, drove him a clean carpet drive to the boundary. Three byes brought up 70. Greig took a turn now, placing Mistry for two. Raja took a hand at the ball, displacing Billimoria, who had proved somewhat expensive. The new bowler started with a maiden. Cheetham placed Mistry to leg for three and hit Raja, while a single bit of misfielding on the part of Mistry gave Cheetham another run, bringing up 80 after a period of inaction. Cheetham leavened up matters by putting Mistry away for three. Mehta now went on at the far end, Greig driving his first ball for five, all run out. Mehta, however, had his revenge, as Cheetham hit one to Mody which he failed to hold, but smartly returning the ball to the bowler, Cheetham, who had attempted a run, was unfortunately run out. The outgoing batsman had played most correct and patient cricket for his 22, and had made an invaluable stand for his side at a time when good defence was strictly necessary.

Score : 89-4-22.

Wigram was the next on the list to join Greig, who made a single off a no-ball of Raja's. Wigram started with a single off each bowler. Greig at this period had reached his quarter-century. Wigram then cut Raja for four, a very pretty stroke. Greig placed Mehta for a single. At 12-40 the century was proclaimed amidst great enthusiasm from the English contingent. Greig commenced the second century by placing three to his credit. Mistry, who was bowling from the home wicket, now appealed for l. b. w. against Wigram, but his query was negatived. Billimoria took the ball from Mehta, Greig cutting the first ball for four, which hoisted 210. This last decade did not take long to make as both batsmen were scoring freely. Mistry again asked for l. b. w. for a ball, which from the press shed Wigram seemed to play hard on to his leg. The umpire, however, did not respond to his appeal. Machlivala displaced Billimoria after he had bowled only one over, Greig cutting the new bowler for four. Score 120. Cooper did a good bit of fielding at point. Mody was now tried at the far end, Greig scoring a single off him. Wigram hit Mistry to leg for four and placed him for a single, when the board shewed 130. Machliwala relieved Mistry and bowled a maiden. Wigram opened out to Mody, and drove him for four, a nice clean hit, chopping the next ball for a single. Mehta had another turn at the Council Hall end, the first ball being a real good one and only just going over the bails. A single caused the register to show 140, when Mehta found his way past Wigram, who had played an excellent innings of 20.

Score : 140-5-20.

Mead joined Greig, who with a single completed his half-century. Mead opened his account by hitting Machliwala for four, and hit the next ball to leg for three. Total 150. Mistry now resumed at the other end and Mehta changed to the Gymkhana end. With the score at 150 Mead returned the ball to Mistry and retired for 7.

Score : 150-6-7.

Luncheon interval.—H. E. Lord Sandhurst presided at the luncheon and proposed the health of the Parsee team. Cooper responded for the toast, and in his turn giving that of the Presidency. After the customary interval play began again at 2-30, Stephens and Greig going to the wickets. Three byes resulted from the first over. Stephens began with cutting Mehta for two, but the last ball of the over, the Karachi man cleanbowled the newcomer with a yorker.

Score : 155-7-2.

Stewart filled the vacancy and making a single got another off the left-hander. Four byes brought up 160. Three byes more increased the total, leaving 17 to win. Greig then made 4. The excitement was intense, deafening applause greeting every stroke and ball bowled. Greig with a single again got the bowling (170 up). With the score unaltered Patel caught Stewart very finely at short leg.

Score : 170-8-2.

Lowis joined Greig and put the first ball he received to leg for three. Greig made another two singles, leaving four runs to win. There was a stilled hush round the ground which was intense everyone's nerves being strained to the utmost Lowis now cut Mehta for three, which caused the game to be a tie. Lowis then made the winning hit. The crowd then broke into the ground, and Greig was carried to the Pavilion shoulder high amidst the loud plaudits of the crowd. Greig is undoubtedly the hero of the match, and his performances against the Parsees are simply marvellous. To make 158 for once out against the cream of the Parsee bowlers is a feat of which the Poona cricket captain may be justly proud. The annalists of 1896, may record the fact of his fine batting. Cheetham is also to be congratulated as he has nobly earned his share of the victory. He bowled 8 wickets and made a stand at a most critical time of the game, when defence was simply invaluable. Sinclair, too, earned his laurels by his bowling on the second day. Sprott and Wigram are also deserving of special notice. The Parsee batting is of a much more level description, though Daruwalla with his double of 43 and 33 shone most conspicuously. Mistry, too, made a double of 28 and 20, and his bowling was a tower of strength to his side. Billimoria, Spencer, and Mehta deserve mention for their plucky stands in their second innings, which did much to make the European win a difficult one. The match, which closed, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, was certainly one of the closest and most exciting Presidency matches that has ever been fought out to an issue on the Poona ground. The following are the full scores and analysis :—

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R D Cooper, not out	15	b Sinclair	0
K M Mistry, b Browne	23	b Sinclair	20
D D Kanga, run out	4	c Stephens, b Cheetham	11
D E Mody, c Greig, b Cheetham	13	c Browne, b Sinclair	48
D C Daruwalla, c Lowis, b Cheetham	43	b Sinclair	33
B C Machliwala, b Sinclair	1	l-b-w Sinclair	4
D M Raja, b Cheetham	6	b Browne	6
C M Patel, l-b-w Cheetham	24	b Browne	2
S B Spencer, b Cheetham	0	run out	10
Billimoria, b Cheetham	0	b Browne	30
A H Mehta, l-b-w Ellison	2	not out	20
Extras	2	Extras	28
Total	141	Total	212

Fall of the wickets—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	31	57	70	94	101	113	113	132	141	3	43	63	87	115	126	137	146	189	212

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cheetham	29	69	7	6	24	9	53	2
Sinclair	14	31	6	1	29	7	61	5
Ellison	9	15	2	1	9	3	21	0
Browne	9	24	2	1	21	0	30	2
Lowis	...	...	..	..	9	4	14	0

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W Sprott, b Machliwala	22	b Mistry	30
H Ellison, b Mehta	3	b Mistry	2
H E Browne, b Mistry	3	l-b-w Billimoria	7
H Cheetham, c Kanga, b Billim.	12	run out	22
K Wigram, c Raja, b Mistry	6	b Mehta	20
P J Mead, b Mistry	5	c and b Mistry	7
J G Greig, b Mehta	96	not out	62
B S Stephens, b Mistry	0	b Mehta	2
Capt Stewart, b Mistry	13	c Patel, b Mistry	2
Capt Lowis, b Mehta	6	not out	6
Sinclair, not out	1	to bat	
Extras	7	Extras	20
Total	174	Total	180

Fall of the wickets—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	2	50	98	134	150	150	150	168	174	12	37	41	89	110	150	155	170

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mistry	22	7	58	5	32	13	47	4
Billimoria	8	3	18	1	9	2	32	1
Raja	3	0	9	0	8	3	10	0
Machliwalla	6	1	15	1	8	4	14	0
Patell	2	0	8	0	....			
Mehta	......				26	4	50	2
Mody	......				3	1	7	0

Raja bowled two no-balls.

SUIT AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS OF THE FIGHTING KANGAROO.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, the 4th Judge.)

J. L. Marquet vs. G. Dean and A. Middleton.

Mr. Suntoock, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; while the defendants were represented by Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors.

This was an argument on a notice issued by his Honour, at the instance of defendants, against plaintiff, calling upon the latter to show cause why execution of a decree passed in favour of the plaintiff on the 11th instant should not be stayed for three months. In support of their application, the first defendant had put in an affidavit, in which he stated, that on the defendants giving notice of their intention to move the Full Court, the time for making the necessary application was extended to Tuesday next, and the execution of the decree was stayed in the meantime on the understanding that defendants would not leave Bombay. The defendants now found that owing to the Full Bench Court not sitting on Tuesday no rule could be obtained until the 22nd instant or disposed of until the 29th idem. The defendant further stated that it was absolutely necessary that he and his co-defendant should work for their living as the show of the fighting Kangaroo was their only means of gaining support, but as it would not answer to exhibit it in Bombay any longer, it was necessary to go to Calcutta, where they hoped for good takings. Besides their show, which consisted of a Kangaroo and an exhibition tent and a few accessories, they were absolutely without property of any sort either in Bombay or in any other country, save and except their wearing apparel. By an agreement, dated the 8th of July last, made between the defendants and Rudolf Lambert, of Singapore, as security for the sum of 275 dollars, and the sum of 100 dallars for interest, a first charge was created on the show, and all its appertenances in favour of Rudolf Lambert. If the show was sold by a public auction, it would not realize, sufficient to satisfy the charge, and the defendants therefore prayed that execution of this decree might be stayed for three months, to allow the defendants to proceed to Calcutta with a view of gaining money there. Unless the indulgence was granted, the defendants would have no alternative but to apply to the Insolvent Court, in which event, the plaintiff would obtain nothing either from them or from the show.

Mr. Suntoock, in showing cause against the notice, contended that it would be extremely inconvenient to his client to have the execution of the decree stayed for three months, as the plaintiff was a stranger and a foreigner in Bombay and depended for his maintenance on other charitable persons. The plaintiff could not be expected to follow the defendants from place to place, wherever they might happen to go. The pleader pointed out that the defendants in their own affidavit in support of their application had admitted that they were going from Bombay to Calcutta, and that there was no security whatever that they would not proceed direct from Calcutta to Australia. Under these circumstances Mr. Suntoock asked the court not to grant any stay of execution, but to grant an immediate order for the execution of the decree.

His Honour after hearing the arguments adduced, ordered that unless the defendants paid one-third of the amount of the decree by Saturday, an immediate order for the execution of the decree for the whole amount would be made.

On Saturday last the defendants appeard before his Honour, the Fourth Judge, and produced an extract of the schedule filed by them in the Insolvency Court on the previous day.

His Honour after examining the extract, ordered all proceedings to be stayed until further order, and, defendants to produce interim order within three weeks.

SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, Church Gate, Fort, Mr. Heeralal D. Saraiya presiding. The following directors' report, which was taken as read, was submitted to the meeting :—

Gentlemen,—Your directors have the pleasure of convening the ninth ordinary general meeting to submit their annual report and audited statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1896. The nett profit earned by your company, including Rs. 1,895-1-6 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 1,44,315-7-10. Out of this sum Rs. 25,000 have been paid as an ad-interim dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December 1895, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,19,315-7-10, which your directors propose should be apportioned as follows :—In payment of a dividend at Rs. 20 per share on 2,000 fully paid shares, Rs. 40,000 ; in payment of a dividend at Rs. 1-8-0 per share on 1,200 shares, on which Rs. 25 only have been called, Rs. 1,800, total Rs. 41,800—to carry to depreciation fund account, Rs. 60,000 ; to carry to machinery renewal account, Rs. 17,000 ; to carry to dividend fund account, Rs. 10,000 ; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 515-7-10, total Rs. 1,19,315-7-10.

The Company's buildings, machinery, cotton, and yarn are fully insured against fire risk. Mr. Dharamdas Dullubhram has been appointed a Director of your Company in place of Mr. Choonilal Nagindas Shroff, who resigned his seat, which appointment you are requested to confirm. Mr. Hiralal D. Saraiya retires from the Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration. During the month of April last the remaining 1,200 unallotted shares of the Company were disposed off at par value when the shares of the Company were at a discount of 25 rupees per share. Last year about 4,300 ring spindles with their preparatory machinery were ordered out which have been fitted up and have been working since July 1896, and giving satisfactory results.

Resolutions in conformity with the recommendations made in the directors' report, were carried, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot 33, Harringdon Road, London, England."

THE GAEN UTTEJAK MANDALI.

On the Parsee New Year's day, the Gaen Uttejak Mandali had its annual celebration, when the members of the club invited their friends and brought their children to partake in the festivities. The club's quarters were tastefully decorated. The compound was made gay and cheerful with many coloured flags, and from the roadside it was apparent that some grand holiday was being celebrated. After sunset, there was a brilliant display of illumination, drawing the attention of many a passer-by. The proceedings commenced with a prayer in song, after which the pupils, who receive instruction in native singing from the "ustads" of the Mandali, delighted the audience with various songs. After refreshments, consisting of tea and cake, to which ample justice was done, both by the old and young, competition for prizes amongst the youngsters was started, and much juvenile talent, both in singing and recitation, was displayed by the boys as well as the girls. This took up more than an hour, and the examiner, who judged the merits of the various competitors, had by no means an easy task. For nearly an hour thereafter, the compound of the bungalow resounded with shouts and uproarious laughter whilst competitions in running, skipping, and tugs-of-war went on. There was also a tug-of-war competition got up on the spot between members of the club through the generosity of a member, who gave a prize of ten Rupees to the successful team, which made it over to the Mandali towards its billiard fund. An adjournment to the handsomely decorated hall of the club took place, and each successful youngster's name was shouted out according to the marks awarded by the examiner, who fished out his prize by picking up any one from the loads of packets in the fish pond. The Mandali has also special prizes endowed by various members. The interest on these endowments is employed in giving prizes to the members of the club who came off best in an examination held each year. There are three prizes of Rs. 25 and three of Rs. 12, and four prizes for smaller amounts to be specially distributed amongst those of the youngsters who attend at these annual Parsee New Year's day gatherings, and come off best in singing. The president of the club drew the attention of the members to these endowment funds, which have been founded to perpetuate the names of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, the first president and one of the founders of the club ; Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, the second president of the club ; and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, one of the patrons of the club, and to promote and encourage native singing. The president states it was not necessary that every member of the club, who might be successful in winning one of these prizes, should retain it for himself, but that he could in his turn encourage others by offering a prize for the next competition. He congratulated the members on the interest taken by them in native music, and requested one of the oldest members of the club to preside and distribute the prizes on that occasion. Whilst the children were making merry over their dinner, the string band played a very choice programme of European music, keeping the proceedings lively. At dinner, the president, after proposing the health of "The Queen," wished all the members a happy New Year and many returns of the same. After some more native and European music, the members separated at a late hour.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hosking.)

REFUSAL TO ACT UPON A LAWFUL AGREEMENT OF COMPROMISE.

MOTIRAM BALKRISHNA RAJMANE VS. YESU WALAD NANA, BY HIS SONS AND HEIRS.

This was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. N.G. Phadke, Joint First-class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur. Mr. G. K. Deshmukh appeared for the plaintiff and appellant ; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for the defendants and respondents. Their lordships decided in this case that the terms of section 375 of the Code of Civil Procedure are imperative, and a court cannot refuse to act upon a lawful agreement of compromise, merely because, in its view, it is too favourable to one of the parties.

The plaintiff sued to recover some land alleged to have been let to the defendant, or in the alternative, on the strength of his general proprietary title. The defendant denied the lease and the plaintiff's title. During the hearing of the suit, the parties presented an agreement of compromise, and requested the court to pass a decree in the terms of it. The Subordinate Judge of Karmala refused to do so, and finding the lease and the plaintiff's title not proved, rejected the claim. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge, A. P., of Sholapur, confirmed the decree, holding that the compromise could not be said to be just and lawful inasmuch as the plaintiff was thereby receiving some benefit at the sacrifice of the just interest of the defendant. From this decision the plaintiff appealed to the High Court.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the decision of the court, said : In this case we think that the court was bound under section 375 of the Civil Procedure Code to record the compromise and pass a decree in accordance therewith. The case has not been brought within the special provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and must, therefore, be determined by those of the Civil Procedure Code alone. The terms of section 375 are imperative, and the lower Courts could not refuse to act upon the agreement of compromise, merely because, in their view, it was too favourable to the plaintiff. In no sense was the compromise unlawful. The case of Shankar Venkatpataya vs. Gopal Mahableshwar (P. J. for 1893, p. 283) has no application here, as the Subordinate Judge, when reserving his decision as to whether he would record the compromise, "ordered" the defendant to proceed with his evidence. We must, therefore, reverse the decrees of the lower courts and pass a decree in accordance with the terms of the compromise of the 14th November 1892. The time for the payment by the defendant of the Rs. 225 must be extended for a period of six months from this day. As the cost of the subsequent proceedings has been caused by the error of the Subordinate Judge, we direct each party to bear his own costs throughout.

MORTGAGED PROPERTY ATTACHED IN EXECUTION.

LAKSHMAN BABAJEE SHETT VS. YAMAJI WALAD GANGARAM SONAR.

This was an application against an order of Mr. G. V. Bhanap, First class Subordinate Judge of Nassik. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the applicant, the original defendant and judgment-debtor ; and Mr. S. G. Ajinkya appeared for the opponent, the original plaintiff and judgment creditor.

After certain immovable property had been attached in execution of a money-decree, one Yamaji applied to have it sold subject to his mortgage. Notices were issued to the judgment-creditor and the judgment-debtor, and while the inquiry was pending, the judgment-debtor satisfied the decree in full, and thereupon the court issued an order withdrawing the attachment. Notwithstanding this, the court proceeded with the inquiry and passed an order declaring the property subject to the mortgage. On an application by the judgment-debtor to have this order set aside, it was held (1). That as the applicant was made a party to the inquiry and claimed an interest in the property said to have been mortgaged, he had a sufficient "locus standi" to make the present application. (2). That when the attachment was raised the court ceased to have jurisdiction to enquire into the rights of the parties under the mortgage in the execution proceedings. Its duty was merely to pass an order as to the costs incurred.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the decision of the court, said : In execution of a money decree, certain immovable property was attached on the 22nd August, 1894. On the 21st September Yamaji valad Gangaram, the present opponent, applied to have the property sold subject to a mortgage said to have been executed to him. Notices were issued to the judgment-creditor and to the judgment-debtors Lakshman Babaji, the present applicant, and his minor brothers, represented by the Nazir of the Nasik District Court as their guardian. While the enquiry into this claim was pending, the judgment-debt was paid to the judgment-creditor, and the court on the 29th November, 1895, issued an order withdrawing the attachment. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the attachment, the court proceeded with the enquiry into the claim under the mortgage, and on the 12th December, 1895, passed an order declaring the property subject to the mortgage. We are of opinion that this order was clearly made without jurisdiction. When the attachment was raised the court ceased to have jurisdiction to enquire into the rights of the parties under the mortgage in the execution proceedings. Its duty was merely to pass an order as to the costs incurred. It is contended that the applicant Lakshman Babaji was not injuriously affected by the order, and, therefore, he has no right to come to this court to have the order set aside. He was made a party to the enquiry in the lower court and claims to have an interest in the property said to have been mortgaged by his father Babaji, since deceased ; consequently, he has a sufficient "locus standi." We, therefore, set aside the order of the lower court (as made without jurisdiction) in so far as it affirms the mortgage right of Yamaji. The opponent must pay the costs of the applicant in this court.

The large amount of the tribute, nearly Rs. 2,05,000, collected during the past season in the Shan States, is considered to be very creditable to the Civil Officers and the Sawbwas.

The import trade of Calcutta fell off in August, and the total value declined by over seven per cent. Cotton goods did not exhibit such an increase on the past year as in previous months : the value fluctuated to the extent of one lakh only. Kerosine oil was cleared in very much smaller quantities, the value being less by over eighteen lakhs. Machinery, salt, railway materials, and woollen goods improved in value, but imports generally contracted under numerous headings. There were larger receipts of gold and smaller imports of silver.

TWELVE MONTHS' MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

Thanks to the experience and skill of Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, the Review of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for 1895-96 required very little alteration at the hands of the Standing Committee, in whose name it is issued. As will be seen from the quotations which follow, it gives a very interesting record of the work of the year as detailed at length in the bulky pages of the book. After narrating the number of meetings held, the report deals with the

DRAINAGE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The unfinished works in progress and the new works sanctioned or commenced during the year in connection with the special drainage operations were as follows :—Colaba sewerage, Umarkhari sewerage, Connaught and Sussex Roads drainage and sewerage, Parel sewerage, Mazagon sewerage, Malabar and Khamballa Hills sewerage, Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli sewerage (gravitation portion). Old Race Course or Agripada sewerage (gravitation). The total sanctioned grant for the Colaba sewerage was Rs. 7,59,608, of which Rs. 7,53,198 had been expended at the close of the year. These works are being constructed on the Shone system, composed of the application of two forces, one resulting from the compression of atmospheric air, and the other the natural force of gravity. Turning to the questions of the existing drainage and sewerage system, the Standing Committee are glad to observe that the Worthington triple expansion pumping engines used in the Love Grove pumping station continued to work satisfactorily notwithstanding the large amount of wear and tear caused by the passage of silt through them, the average efficiency being 94 per cent. Slight breakages of the plant continue to occur, but the Executive Engineer reports that these are not more frequent or serious than must be expected with large pumps of this description. The breakages that occur do not in any way interfere with the efficiency of the station, as three of the engines are the maximum number required to keep the sewage down, the fourth being always available to replace one stopped for repairs.

The average number of gallons of sewage pumped during the twenty-four hours from 1st June to 30th September, 1895, was 34,570,720, with a coal consumption per 1,000,000 gallons of 5 cwts. 1 qr. 42 lbs. ; ditto during dry weather from 1st March, 1895, to 31st May 1895, 96,212,330 gallons, with coal consumption of 5 cwts. 86 lbs. ; ditto from 1st March, 1895, to 29th February, 1896, 29,465,127 gallons, with coal consumption of 5 cwts. 1 qr. 08 lb. The cost of working these engines—an average of 60 pies per 1,000,000 gallons, lifted one foot high, compared favourably with the cost of pumping at similar stations in England, namely 51 pies at Abbey mills (Worthington's engines) 90 pies at Western pumping station (beam engines and centrifugals), 84 pies at Crossness (beam engines and centrifugals), and 69 pies Deptford (beam engines and centrifugals.) The average daily consumption of coal was 7 tons 15 cwts. 15 lbs. as compared with 8 tons 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. in the preceding year ; but, on the other hand, the price of coal was nearly one rupee per ton higher than in 1894-95. The experiment of using valve faces made of "celleuvert" instead of dermatine did not answer, for after thirty-two days' work the "celleuvert" was worn completely away, whilst the dermatine faces were still quite good. The whole of the plant of the engines was taken over from the makers, Messrs. James Simpson and Co., in May, 1895. All claims were finally adjusted, and the last instalment of £2,396 paid. There was a serious obstruction at the mouth of the out-fall sewer, one of the pipes being completely blocked at times, apparently by stones or concrete, a matter which will receive special attention. The executive Engineer reports that arrangements must sooner or later be made for removing the bar below low-water mark in the storm water channel, as it results in the accumulation of foul mud which increases yearby year, and causes much of the offensive stench complained of. As yet only a very few connections have been made with the new system. The air-compressing machinery of the station consists of three compound non-condensing horizontal steam engines, with air-compressing cylinders, and a suatable receiver for containing the compressed air steam being supplied by two boilers of the marine type, working up to a pressure of 120 lbs. per square inch. Below the ground in different parts of Colaba, there are five ejector stations, in each of which are two ejectors, which being actuated by the compressed air conveyed from the compressor station through pipes, cause the sewage to be propelled alongsuitable closedchannels to itsdestination. The ejectors are automatic in action. Up to the close of the year the quantity of sewage lifted had not been ascertained as the necessary counters had not been fixed. Regarding the question of

HOUSE CONNECTIONS,

the Corporation, by their Resolution No. 13193 of 10th February last, sanctioned the payment of an advance of Rs. 1,00,000 for the cost of providing drain connections for new houses and the repairs of some connections already laid down, and for defraying the cost of certain establishmens for preparing estimates of the cost of connections in the Colaba and Parel sewerage districts, ditto of the cost of connections between sewers and new buildings in course of construction. The resolution also directed that the work of providing connections should be proceeded with in the following order :—Parel, comprising in its area Government House Road, Parel village, Lalwadi, Kalachauki-Road, and Parel Tank-Road ; the second district known as districts Nos. 1 and 2, Colaba—No. 1 district being bounded on the east by the Sailors' Home and the Apollo Bunder, and on the south and west by the Colaba Causeway as far as the First Cross Street, No. 2 district being the whole of Lower Colaba from the south end of the causeway to the railway crossing on Colaba Road ; the third district to complete the remaining portion of the first drainage section. These various establishments were accordingly employed, and the connection of new houses completed was taken in hand from 1st March following, as also the work of repairing house connections already constructed. The cost was debited to the advance of Rs. 1,00,000, sanctioned out of the provision of Rs. 3,43,797 for house-connections.

Having detailed the minor drainage works in hand during the year, the review proceeds to give particulars concerning the water-supply as follows :—

THE TANSA SUPPLY.

The rainfall was 92·37 inches as compared with 114·34 inches in the previous year. The heaviest falls in twenty-four hours were on 20th June, 1895, 5·34 inches ; on 17th July, 4·15 ; on 7th August, 4·34 ; on 8th August, 3·01 ; on 7th September, 4·12. The lowest water level was on 18th June, 934·85 on Town Hall Datum. The lake overflowed on 18th July, after 31·59 inches had been registered and continued to overflow untill 3rd October. The quantity of surplus water that ran over the waste weir was estimated at 18,735,000,000 gallons. The highest flood over the weir, on 8th September, was 0·80. The storage above lowest inlet on 31st October, 1894, was 18,434,000,000 gallons ; on 31st May, 1895, 10,302,000,000, and on 31st October last 18,384 000,000. The loss during the dry season from 1st November, 1895, to 31st March last was 5,523,000,000 gallons as against 5,548,000,000 in the preceding year. The approximate quantity drawn off into the duct during the year was 8,780, 844,233 gallons, of which about 88,000,000 gallons were passed into Vehar lake. The heaviest draw-off in any one month was in January, namely, 868,299,115 gallons, whilst the smallest draw-off was in August, namely, 595, 505,331. On 6th December, 1894, the Corporation sanctioned the grant of Rs. 30,000 for reparing and strengthening the bank of the water main on syphon No 6 (Kasheli). The work was commenced on 2nd May, 1895, by the contractors, Messrs. Littlewood and Palonjee, and was in progress during the year. The construction of Inspector's quarters at Khaling, and of quarters for Sub-Inspector and watchmen at Tansa were also proceeded with.

THE VEHAR AND PAWAI SUPPLIES.

Vehar.—The rainfall was 82·81 inches, or 2·75 less than in 1894 and 1·09 than the average of 83·90. The lake overflowed on 12th August, and continued to do so until 26th September. The heaviest rainfall was on 8th September 8·30 inches. The lowest level of water was on the 14th June, 253·70 T. H. D. The storage was as followes :—31st October, 1894, 11,335 000,000 gallons ; 31st May 1895, 8,305,000,000 gallons; 31st October 11,010,000,000 gallons. The daily loss during the dry season, 31st October 1894, to 31st May 1895, was 14,000,300 in addition to, or irrespective of the quantity received from Tansa, which was estimated at 82,000,500 gallons between 31st October, 1894, and 31 May 1895. From 8th August to 17th September, 1895, 581,000,000 gallons flowed into the lake from the overflow of Tulsi. It was estimated that between 12th August, and 26th September, 4,191,000,000 gallons passed over the waste weir. Tulsi.—The rainfall was heavier than at Tansa and Vehar, namely, 100·40 inches, the greatest fall in one day being 8·08 on the 8th September. The lake overflowed on 8th August and the overflow did not cease untill the 17th September. The lowest water level was on 14th June 439·50 T H D. Pawai.—No water was drawn from this lake. The pumping plant was transferred from the water branch to the charge of the Assistant Engineer, mechanical branch. After protracted proceedings the purchase money for the land acquired for this lake, Rs. 1,67,904-11-3, was paid into court.

FILTER BEDS, RESERVOIRS, &C.

The Corporation having on 30th January 1896 sanctioned the grant of Rs. 14,400 for certain structural alterations to the Malabar Hill Reservoir Filters, the work was in progress during the latter part of theyear under review. The Bhandarwada (John Hay Grant) Reservoir worked satisfactorily. The covering of the clear water channel has answered its purpose, and with the object of preventing the water in the filters and channel from being fouled by washings from the garden over the distributing basin, a parapet wall was raised. The covering in of the Storage Basin, at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 1,60,097, had not been completed at the end of the year, but it is probable there will be a considerable saving on the grant. The foundations for this structure were finished, one half of the covering arches were completed, and the filling in of Filter No. 9 with filtering materials commenced. During the year there were seven claims for the rewards offered for the destruction of crocodiles in the lakes and claims for the taking of 91 crocodiles' eggs. In reference to a complaint of leeches being found in the service tap of a house in the Fort, the Executive Engineer remarks that it is most probable that they found their way into a broken service pipe near a drain in which many of them were found during a temporary stoppage of the water supply. The proposals made by the late Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, for the redistribution of portions of the mains throughout the city, the replacing of parts of the old main by new ones, &c., awaits the decision of the Corporation who wish that the newly appointed Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, should have the opportunity of expressing his opinion on the subject. There were 255 bursts of mains as compared with 313 in the previous year. Of new connections there were 522, whilst 243 services were disconnected on account of buildings being demolished, non-payment of rates, or for infringements of the provisions of the Municipal Act. The net increase in the number was 279, making the total number of service connections 19,445, a net increase of 1·4 per cent. On 31st March the number of meters in use was 1,854, an increase of 180 over the number in the previous year. The consumption registered through meters was 1,290,500,000 gallons as against 1,277,700,000 in 1894.

HOUSE PROPERTY.

Regarding applications for permission to build or rebuild, it would appear from the increase in these that building operations last year were more extensive than usual, the total applications numbering 1,222 or 182 more than in the previous year. Of these, 1,172 were passed wholly or partly, 50 were unconditionally disapproved on sanitary or other grounds. 4,278 notices were served on house-owners (or 665 more than in 1894), and 328 summonses issued. In 133 of these the persons complied with the notice before the service of summonses, in 39 the persons were warned and discharged by the Magistrate, and in 24 they were fined and convicted, whilst 48 cases were postponed. During the year 31 buildings or parts thereof fell down, and in 6 of these cases 6 persons were injured and 10 were killed. For the summary removal of dangerous or objectionable structures 2,849 notices were issued.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The contract for lighting the streets was renewed with the Gas Company for ten years from 1st July 1895, and the thoroughfares are now illuminated on the incandescent principle. Up to 31st March last 2,735 of the street lamps had been so converted. When properly looked after, the lighting on this principle is much superior to the old method of utilizing gas. The pressure of the gas has much to do with the efficiency of incandescent lighting, but there is no provision in the contract authorizing municipal officers to ascertain the actual pressure at which the gas issues from the burner. In addition to gas lamps an average of 1,644 kerosine oil lights was in use at a cost of Rs. 34,421. The working of the plant for the lighting by electricity of the Arthur Crawford Markets and the Municipal Offices, was not altogether satisfactory, although, on the whole, this mode of lighting has answered in the markets, where it is much appreciated by the stall-holders. The defects were principally on account of breakage of wires in the armature which was thereupon sent to England and replaced (free of charge) by the makers who being of opinion that climatic influence was the cause of the defect, decided to make the new armature of special construction. This new armature, although a great improvement on the old pattern, is by no means perfect, as the breakages of wires continues ; and consequently, a more flexible wire is being tried.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

The opening balance, including recoverable advances, reserve stock, etc., and "excluding" deposits unexpended loan balances, and minor adjustment items ("vide" pages 12 and 95 of the Report for 1894-95) was Rs. 37,13,123-9-7, or Rs. 18,88,123-9-7 in excess of the Budget Estimate. Of this Rs.37,13,123-9-7 however, Rs. 4,84,217-8-8 was on account of unexpended balances of the grants for 1894-95 and previous years required for expenditure in 1895-96, and Rs. 9,14,283-10-7 was the value of reserve stock. The net surplus therefore was only Rs. 4,89,622, which has already been appropriated in the Budget for 1896-97. The revenue amounted to Rs. 67,61,710-4-5, or Rs. 5,27,310-4-4 more than the estimate, and Rs. 2,22,337-8-3 over the revenue of the preceding year.

The total grants for expenditure during the year aggregated Rs. 73,70,530-12-11. Of this Rs. 63,55,166 was on account of the original budget sanction, Rs. 3,86,246-9-0 for lapsed grants for 1894-95 renewed, Rs. 97,970-15-8 for lapsed grants for 1893-94 and previous years and Rs. 5,31,147-4-3 for additional grants. Of the total of Rs. 73,70,530-12-11, Rs. 6,68,014-13-6 remained unexpended, but out of this saving Rs. 30,000 anticipated while preparing the budget for 1896-97 have already been appropriated in that budget, and Rs. 4,80,048-3-4 are required for payment on the same account for the current year.

As regards the revenue there were increases of Rs. 18,727-1-0 in the general tax and Rs. 54,630-8-4 from water works revenue owing to the erection of new and enlargement of old buildings, increased valuations of properties and larger consumption of water through meter. There was an apparent falling off of the halalkhor cess of 23,744-11-10, the decrease being due to the fact that the outstandings which had to be collected were much less than in the previous year. Actually, there was an increase in the receipts from this tax. The wheel tax yielded Rs. 9,442-12-11 more than in the year before, and town duties showed an increase of Rs. 22,308-10-0. The considerable increase of Rs. 12,126-10-2 from tobacco duty is attributed to the better arrangements at the Railway stations for the prevention of smuggling. Market receipts were Rs. 7,137-3-4 better than in 1894-95, whilst the returns from other property and misscellaneous items were larger by Rs. 1,21,709-6-4 chiefly owing to the net premia received on the issue of the second instalment of Rs. 10,25,000, of the Rs. 23,25,000 loan, and the sale proceeds of surplus land, &c.

REGISTRATION OF PROPERTY AND VALUATION.

On 31st March the number of properties on the assessment book was 52,499, an increase of 351 during the year. Of the total 35,083 were buildings, 175 salt pans, 17,241 vacant lands, including tanks. Of the total 40,318 were assessed to the general tax, 4,493 were exempted or compounded for on special terms, and 7,688 were small plots of unproductive land for which no bills were issued. During the twelve months 320 buildings were demolished, 815 new buildings erected, and 323 existing properties were enlarged. The recorded gross valuation was Rs. 2,82,56,881, an increase of Rs. 6,43,140, of which Rs. 2,58,447 was on account of the erection of new buildings, Rs. 2,35,166 on account of enlargements, and Rs. 1,49,527 owing to rise in rents and corrections of under assessments. The number of complaints against valuation was 2,642, and there were only 16 appeals to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes (against 24 in the previous year), of which one was dismissed, one allowed, two withdrawn by the appellants, and twelve were settled by consent.

Public Health and Vital Statistics.—The Health Officer states that although there was a great improvement in the public health, the mortality having been 2,249 less than in the previous year, he cannot hope for further reduction in the mortality until the local insanitary causes he has so frequently described are removed. The deaths from all causes (exclusive of still-born) were 25,081, equal to a death-rate of 30·52 per 1,000 calculated on a population of 821,764 (census of 1891), the average during the five years, 1891-95, having been 30·64. The highest rate of mortality as amongst races and castes was as usual among the small community of Negro-Africans who are liable to great fluctuations of residence. The rates of their deaths per 1,000 was 541·09. The next on the list were the Lingaets, 95·05 ; then Hindoo low castes, 44·22 ; Jains 45·15 ; Mussalmans, 39·30 ; Bhatias, 38·27 ; Eurasians, 35·56 ; Buddhists, 31·57 ; Hindoos of other castes, 26·42 ; Brahmins, 25·72 ; Native Christians, 25·51. ; Jews, 23·70 ; Parsees, 22·94 ; Europeans 20·81. The causes of mortality and numbers of death were fever, 6,404 ; diseases of the respiratory system, 4,565 ; phthisis, 3,610 ; diseases of the nervous system, 2,044 ; diarrœa, 1,188 ; dysentery, 625 ; measles, 544 ; accidents, 488 ; small-pox, 270 ; cholera, 90 ; other causes, 5,253. In briefly discussing the local causes unfavourably influencing public health, the Health Officer again refers to the want of drainage, the presence of sewage and subsoil water, the absence of proper connection between dwellings and the sewers, the over crowding of the population, and the obstruction of the sea currents around the Island, by the embankment at Bandora and Coorla. He also cities the imperpect provisions in the Municipal Act, in regard to rebuilding of houses on old foundations without space for ventilation and drainage being left; likewise the exclusion of the evidence of Municipal officers in regard to prosecusions for nuisances. He does not look forward to the continuance of the injured health of the inhabitants unless there are more effective means for carrying away the refuse water, and he quotes the fact that the highest mortality from fever in 1894 and in 1895 was in the month of May, when there were the highest subsoil fluctuations.

EDUCATION.

The grant for education was Rs. 89,435, namely, Rs. 1,800, School of Deaf Mutes ; Rs. 2,500, Veterinary College ; Rs. 11,200, Victoria and Albert Museum ; Rs. 10,000, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute ; Rs. 59,135, Primary Education ; and Rs. 4,800 for Joint Schools Committee Establishment. The receipts of the Joint Schools Committee were Rs. 1,67,865-3-5, and at the close of the year the Committee held balance to credit of Rs. 56,795-6-10. The cost per pupil was Rs. 12-4-0.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITOR.

Owing to the regretted deaths of Mr. Ardasir Framji Moos and his successor Mr. Adam Smith, the Auditors' yearly report was prepared by the surviving Auditor, Mr. Nanabhai R. Ranina, who has furnished a good deal of useful detail relating to income and expenditure. Mr. Ranina also submits his report on the audit of the accounts of the Joint Schools Committee in which he states that with the view to those accounts being kept in a more methodical manner the attention of the book-keeper has been directed to the opening of some new heads of account and the omission of such as have been found unnecessary.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The following are minutes of an adjourned meeting of the Central Committee, Pasteur Institute of India, held at Simla, (10th Sept). There were present :—Surgeon-Major-General J. Cleghorn, M.D., Director-General, Indian Medical Service, in the Chair Surgeon-Major-General A. A. Gore, M. D., Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India ; Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, C. B., D. S. O., Deputy Quartermaster-General In India ; Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, R. E. C. I. E., Chief Engineer to the Punjab Government ; Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry ; Surgeon-Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M. D., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab ; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy ; Colonel J. Robertson, C. I. E., President, Municipal Committee, Simla ; Lieutenant-Colonel F. Leigh, V. D., Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab ; Monsieur W. M. Haffkine, SC. D ; Dr. Brij Lal Ghose ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Ranking, M. D., Honorary Secretary, Bengal Branch ; and Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Crawford Roe, Honorary Secretary, Central Committee.

The minutes of the previous meeting held at Simla on the 10th August were read and confirmed.

Replies to the letters, addressed by the Honorary Secretary, Central Committee, to the Government of Bengal, Indian Tea Association, and Indian Mining Association, were laid before the Committee, together with a financial statement brought up to the 10th September by the Honorary Secretary, Central Committee.

The text of the replies is as follows :—

Government of Bengal.—Telegram :—"Lieutenant-Governor regrets he is unable to sanction the expenditure of Provincial revenues on so large and so speculative a project as that now put forward by the Committee. If, however, the operations of the Institute were restricted to inoculation against rabies and cholera the Lieutenant-Governor would be willing to give them a grant of Rs. 5,000 a year for the next five years, and to contribute in the course of the next financial year Rs. 10,000 towards the erection and equipment of the necessary building. In return for this assistance the Institute would be expected—

(a). To depute competent inoculators to deal with outbreaks of cholera in Bengal, and to inoculate coolies recruited for tea gardens when called upon to do so.

(b). To inoculate hydrophobia patients when sent to them.

(c). To give instruction in practical bacteriology on such lines as may be prescribed to the subordinates of the Sanitary Department which is about to be reorganized."

Indian Tea Association.—Letter to the Honorary Secretary, Bengal Branch :—

"I duly received your favour of the 5th instant, which was immediately circulated to the General Committee.

"I am directed in reply to state that the General Committee at their monthly meeting, held on the 2nd instant, unanimously voted a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the fund now being raised for the proposed Pasteur Institute, provided that the Institute be located in Bengal, and will receive the support of Government. The Committee will be glad to learn from you on what date you are likely to return from Simla, as they suggest that a combined meeting of the different Mercantile Associations interested in this matter be held immediately you are in Calcutta in order that members generally may have the benefit of your views on the undertaking, and a full explanation of the position of matters, before being asked to give subscriptions. You will readily understand that an appeal for pecuniary support will come with much more effect after such a meeting than at the present moment, when the plan and purpose of the undertaking are only imperfectly understood.

"With regard to the request made in your letter of the 24th ultimo, for an annual subsidy of Rs. 15,000, the Committee feel that no guarantee whatever can be given as to this. If the Instutute proves itself of real value, it will no doubt receive continued support, and a suggestion was made at their meeting that a considerable annual sum might reasonably be expected from the Tea Industry by the fixing of a small fee on each cooly inoculated. Supposing that even one-third of the number of coolies proceeding to the Tea districts annually were inoculated, this might yield an annual income of Rs. 10,000. You will no doubt be kind enough to explain to the Honorary Secretary of the Institute at Simla why the Committee are not yet in a position to reply to his letter of the 11th August 1896."

Indian Mining Association.—Letter to the Honorary Secretary, Bengal Branch :—

"Your letter of the 5th instant has been duly cirulated to the Committee, who direct me to reply that they are of opinion that the Mining Association should co-operate with the other Mercantile Associations in support of the effort now being made to establish the Pasteur Institute of India, both as regards the raising of subscription and having the matter fully ventilated and explained, but until they have elicited the views of the members of the Association generally it would almost be premature for them to take any definite course of action in the matter. The Committee will however, discuss the matter at their next meeting on Thursday, and while assuring you that you have their full sympathy, they would suggest that further action be deferred until your return from Simla, when arrangements might be made for you to meet members of the various Associations at a joint meeting which, in the Committee's opinion, will be a much more practical manner of bringing the subject before the members of the Associations than by letter only. The General Committee of the Tea Associatiation favour this view, and will probably take the initiative.

"You will no doubt be kind enough to explain to the Honorary Secretary of the Pasteur Institute at Simla why the Committee are not yet in a position to reply to his letter of the 11th ultimo."

A discussion followed in which Dr. Ranking made a few remarks explanatory of the action taken by him in Calcutta to lay the matter fully before the various Commercial communities, and explained the necessity for further time being given to the Commercial bodies to enable them to place the question fully before the individual firms, some of whom are under the necessity of consulting their Directors in England. Dr. Ranking further pointed out the desire of the Mercantile bodies to learn to what extent the Institute would meet with support from Government before finally committing themselves to a statement of their own subscriptions which would largely depend upon the certainty of continuity of work and the stability only to be secured by Government aid.

Monsieur W. M. Haffkine followed with a resume of the reasons which led to Bengal being mentioned by the Central Committee as the preferable site for the establishment of the Institute. Briefly these are as follows :—

One of the most important objects of this Institute will be the combating of Indian diseases by testing methods already worked out, and by the inception of new ones. For this purpose it is most essential that the laboratory, where such work is done, should be as near as possible to the centre of the most prevalent diseases. Monsieur Haffkine instanced the example of the beginning of his anticholera inoculations in India, where owing to circumstances he was compelled to work in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab for a whole year, but was unable to obtain any practical acquaintance with cholera or to verify his results owing to its absence from these Provinces (as in 1893 and 1894 it is well known that there was a singular freedom from this complaint in Northern India). In the case of the Paris Institute, owing to its being 33 hours by rail from the nearest station where malaria occurs, it has always been unable to do any work in connection with that disease, which causes so much sickness in the French Army ; while, on the other hand, Rome, in virtue of its being in the centre of malarial regions, has been able to take the lead in malarial investigation.

Surgeon-Major-General Cleghorn pointed out that Darjiling appeared to be the best place for the location of the Institute, as it was clear it would be most advantageous both from pecuniary and practical considrations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh observed that he understood there could only be the one Institute for the whole of India, and that if donations were to be hampered with a restriction that this Institute must be in a given place, it might come to this that in the end there would be no Pasteur Institute of India at all. Looking at the great desirability of having such an Institute somewhere in India in view to avoiding the expense and dangerous delay of a journey to Paris, he said he felt sure that no one in the Punjab would object to the location of the Institute in Bengal when once it was known that a competent Committee considered that was the most desirable situation in the best interests of the country at large.

After the discussion the following Resolution, proposed by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., and seconded by Colonel Ian Hamilton, C. B., was put to the meeting and carried unanimously :—

"Resolved that the offers made by the Government of Bengal and the Commerical communities of Calcutta should now be placed before the Government of India, with a request for a grant of money equal in amount to what may be subscribed by the public, and that the Government of India should further be asked to express an opinion as to the most suitable site for the Institute."

As the result of a representation that the first Resolution made no provision for approaching other Governments, the following proposed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, and seconded by Surgeon Major-General Gore, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously :—

"Resolved that this Committee do appeal to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and to all Local Governments and Administrations, for donations and annual contributions to the funds of the Institute, and the Honorary Secretary be directed to address them accordingly in the name of the Committee."

The following final Resolution was then proposed by Surgeon-Major-General Gore, seconded by Colonel Robertson, and carried unanimously :—

"Resolved that this meeting be adjourned pending the receipt of a reply from the Government of India, and be again convened at as early a date as possible after the reply has been received."

Surgeon-Major-General Cleghorn brought to the notice of the meeting that the Government of India was making independent investigations regarding bovine diseases in India ; and it appeared to him advisable that the preparation of anthrax vaccine, proposed at the last meeting as one of the objects of the Institute, should be omitted, as it was calculated to interfere with the work already initiated by the Government of India. This suggestion was accepted by the meeting, and the proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Statement showing the financial position of the Pasteur Institute of India, up to 10th September 1896.

Money received in response to Honorary Secretary's appeals, from	Amount received up to the date of the last report, viz., 10th August 1896.			Amount received from 10th August to 10th September 1896.			Total received through the Honorary Secretary up to 10th Sept., 1896.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
Ruling Chiefs	710	0	0	....			710	0	0
From Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men, European and Native	5,012	11	10	186	4	0	5,228	15	10
District and Municipal Bodies	370	0	0	*830	0	0	1,200	0	0
European and Native Gentlemen	3,827	10	0	348	9	0	4,176	3	0
Total	9,950	5	10	1,364	13	0	11,315	2	10

* Includes Rs. 300 from District Board, Peshawar, which will be remitted at the close of the financial year.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total amount collected up to 10th Sept. 1896	74,786	9	0
Total expenditure up to 10th Sept. 1896	2,988	4	10
Balance in hand	71,798	4	2

	Rs.
Annual subscriptions promised by Municipal and District Bodies in the Punjab up to 10th Sept. 1896	1,900
Annual subscriptions promised by private individuals in the Punjab up to 10th September 1896	1,008
Annual subscriptions promised by Municipalities and private pereons in Bengal up to 10th September, 1896	2,000
Add interest on Rs. 50,000 at 3 per cent.	1,500
Total annual income	6,408

MILITARY NEWS.

The 2nd Field Battery, R.A., ordered to proceed to England by the 1st troopship of the season, sailing from Bombay on the 9th October 1896, will move by rail from Dinapore to Deolali, starting on the 28th instant.

The following appointments have been made :—31st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. H. Nicolson, from 21st Punjab Infantry as officiating Wing Officer on probation. 7th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant E. F. Hood, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Robin, vacated on promotion. 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. G. Bruce, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant.

Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., is transferred from the headquarters of the Director-General Military Works, to the Bombay Command.

Lieutenants J. B. MacGeorge and A.B. Carey, R E., are transferred temporarily from the Punjab to the Bengal Command.

Lieutenant B. D. Fitzpatrick, 35th Sikhs, returns to India from Suakin, on appointment to the Punjab Commission.

Lieutenant S. W. Robinson, R.A., 10th Field Battery, is appointed officiating Subaltern, vice Chapman on leave.

Captain G. Elsmie, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Lieut A. G. Kemball 3rd Punjab Pioneers, have successfully passed the examination in Punjabi.

The following alterations in the Marine trooping programme have been made :—The Clive arrives at Madras from Gopalpore on the 17th instead of the 16th January and disembarks troops on the morning of the 18th. The Canning arrives at Bombay from Calicut on the 2nd instead of the 1st March.

A post to be held by levies is being constructed at Naricha on the Inzar Kotal, which commands the road leading from Waziristan to Wano. A party composed of 20 sabres and 100 rifles has been sent from Wano to cover the working parties.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

MACHINERY IMPORTS.

The following Customs Circulars were issued on Saturday :—

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3711, dated the 2nd September 1896, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4313, dated the 10th August 1896, referring for orders the question whether card cans should be charged with import duty as hardware under No. 13 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, or be held to be exempt under No. 14 (a) as component parts of machinery used in the spinning of cotton.

2. I am to say that these articles are not component parts of machinery ; nor is the priciple applicable to them which governs the exemption allowed in respect of stores used in the weaving of cotton, for these articles are not used for that purpose. They are therefore chargeable with duty as hardware (No. 13 of the Tariff Schedule No. IV).

COPPER INGOTS.

From the Secretary to the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3734, dated the 5th September 1896, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4029 S. R., dated the 28th July 1896, referring for orders the question whether the marking of Japanese copper ingots with the letters "K S.," unaccompanied by an indication of the country of origin, should be held to constitute an infringement of section 10 (1) (e) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

2. I am to say that the ruling contained in the Instructions appended to the Resolution of this Department No. 2914, dated the 6th July 1896, that, when such articles as bars of iron or steel of other than English origin have English words stamped or marked on them, such words should be required to be accompanied by an indication of the country of origin, cannot be held to apply to such articles or to tiles or ingots of other metal which have only letters marked on them. Such letters are not exclusively English, being common to all nations who use the Latin alphabet, and their use by manufacturers in preference to letters of any other alphabet cannot reasonably be prohibited whatever the origin of the article. The Government of India, therefore, agree in the opinion of the Board of Revenue and the Government of Bengal that the stamping of Japanese copper with English letters is not, if unaccompanied by an indication of origin, an infringement of section 10 (1) (e) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. The case is different, of course, if the letters are so devised or arranged as to be an imitation of a trade mark.

The material of our best native regiments, observes the *Pioneer*, is the finest that India can yield, and the flower of the martial races are in the ranks. But good leadership is required if full advantage is to be taken of the fine qualities which the sepoy undoubtedly possesses. We have already trained him to a high pitch of excellency in shooting, and as he is a long-service soldier he is well disciplined and drilled. If the picked regiments of the native army had double the number of British officers now assigned to them they would indeed be grand battalions, and when brigaded with British troops their behaviour in battle would probably excite the highest admiration. Even as matters now stand we need have no fear that Jack sepoy would not give a good account of himself against Cossacks or Russian soldiers generally. The old formation of infantry brigades on active service was one British to two native battalions : now it is two British and two native, a combination which must commend itself to every General Officer who has seen active service in the East. This stiffening of each brigade with another 700 British soldiers has greatlly increased its strength, not merely in point of numbers, but as a fighting unit in the field army, and the change made was a very wise one. As to the cavalry, we have not sufficient British regiments in the country to form brigades on the infantry pattern, but the native regiments are admittedly equal against if not superior to Cossacks, and a splendid spirit of enthusiasm is found among all ranks. The sowar will follow his squadron leader anywhere ; the native officers are now of a stamp that can scarcely be improved upon ; and a system of training has been introduced of late years under the Inspectors-General of Cavalry which has already borne good fruit. If the natvie soldier could be consulted as to his opinion of the position he would unquestionably ask for more British officers, for he admires the men who show him the way to victory, and he has no misgivings as to how he will be led. The one obstacle in the way is that of expense. If the Government of India could show retrenchment in any other direction to make up for the cost of this increase to the Staff Corps they would have an irresistible case on which to go to the Home authorities. But it is no time for proposals that bring increased expenditure on any plea short of absolute necessity.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ACCIDENTS to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., on Indian Railways during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1895, caused the death of 23 and injury to 72 persons. The number of deaths was somewhat above, and the number injured below the average of the corresponding periods of the four previous years, while the number of accidents was only slightly above the average. Of the 23 killed, ten were railway servants. The almost total immunity of passengers is, considering the vastness of the traffic, one of the most remarkable and creditable incidents of our Railway administration.

THE Government of India, having fully considered the question of the Indo-Burma Railway, have now sent home a despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject, together with Mr. Way's recent report of the three proposed routes *via* Manipur, the Hukong, and Aeng Pass. It would seem that the former would be the most convenient and cheapest, but the cost would probably be over five crores of rupees, and it is understood that the difficulties, etc., of making the line overweigh the possible advantages which would be derived from its construction. The project, therefore, is likely to be hung up for some years to come.

DR. WATT'S Review of Mineral Production in India for 1895 is issued. The outturn of the Burma Ruby Mines Company for last year is estimated at 56,000 carats, valued at nearly three lakhs of rupees. Many rubies are casually found by outsiders, and it is said that last year two rubies, worth Rs. 5,000 each, and one worth Rs. 10,000 were found. The outturn of diamonds in Bundelkhand for the year was 215 carats, valued at Rs. 20,000.

A RAPID change for the better has set in in Behar. Rain has recommenced to fall generally, but except from Bettia no reports are yet to hand of heavy rain. As the average rainfall is still twenty inches short in Tirhut and Chupra, light falls will do little materially to mend the agricultural outlook. Bettia has had two inches.

IT is reported that a *chur* is forming in the Hooghly off Babuganj, near Hooghly. The cause is alleged to be the deflection of the current since the construction of the Jubilee Bridge.

THE area sown with indigo in the Madras Presidency up to last month amounts to acres 290,600 or 9·1 per cent. more than the normal but 12·5 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period in 1895, when, however, the area sown was much in excess of the normal. In Northern Nellore and Kistna, there has again been an increase over the normal area, but in the remaining districts there has been a considerable falling off, the area sown in the Deccan districts this year being only about two-thirds of the normal area. In the Carnatic districts, the area sown this year, is however, still largely in excess of the normal area. The condition of the crop is generally good, but it needs rain.

A MANDALAY correspondent writes:—A sad accident to Mr. Clogstoun, the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, has thrown quite a gloom over us. It seems that during last night (Sunday week), Mr. Clogstoun walked out of his window in his sleep, and fell a distance of 40 feet. He has broken a wrist and an ankle, and severely cut his forehead, but it is feared that he has also injured his back. We all sincerely hope that this is not so, and that in a few weeks at the outside Mr. Clogstoun will have recovered from his unfortunate accident.

As an immediate result of the construction of the Southern Punjab Railway the narrow-gauge line from Ferozepore to Bhatinda junction is likely to be made available for broad-gauge traffic. The work should be carried out as quickly as possible, for it may well be classed among urgent projects.

THE Government of India have forwarded to the Secretary of State a complete report on the survey made last cold weather for a railway from Upper Assam to Mogoung, via the Hukong Valley. It is a project which the new Burma Railway Company will probably leave untouched for some years at least.

WITH regard to the Simla-Kalka Railway the idea is that whatever Company may construct the line (and the Delhi-Umballa Company seem to have a prior claim) should be allowed to charge at present tonga rates. In that case no State guarantee will be wanted, as the traffic will be very remunerative.

A REPLY from the Amir regarding the delimitation of the Khyber-Asmar section of the Indo-Afghan frontier is still awaited by the Government of India. Until it is received no steps can be taken for what should be the last of our Boundary Commissions on the North-West border.

MAJOR-GENERAL HERIOT MAITLAND, R. E., has proceeded on a trip to Kashmir. His recommendations on the subject of the Military Works organizations having been submitted to the Government of India, a despatch on the points at issue will probably be sent to the Secretary of State next month.

WITH reference to the Simla-Kalka Railway, it may be mentioned that the Government last year determined that no financial assistance should be given by Government, and that no interference with the cart-road be allowed. Several proposals have been mooted for working on these terms, and if a substantial company is formed on these terms and is willing to accept the current rates to Simla as a maximum, such proposals will be at once considered. The first opportunity of making them will undoubtedly be given to the present railway company or a subsidiary one under its auspices.

THE question of the supply of filtered water for Chandernagore is engaging the attention of the French authorities. The place at present enjoys the reputation of special unhealthiness.

THE Government of Bengal will shortly issue rules regarding the erection, repairs, and endowment of monuments in Government cemeteries in the Lower Provinces.

A LARGELY attended meeting of medical men was held in Calcutta, on Wednesday, to consider the question of [illegible] memorial to the late Dr. McConel. A resolution was adopted that a suitable memorial be erected to perpetuate his memory, and that the nature of the memorial be decided hereafter. A strong committee was formed. A proposal that subscriptions be invited from the outside public was negatived, the doctors holding that they should be confined to the medical professions solely.

IT is understood that the Rev. A. [illegible] Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, will not return here on the expiry of his leave in November.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receiptsfor the week ending 22nd August, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 86,089 and for goods, etc., Rs. 73,617, making altogether Rs. 1,59,706, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 153. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,55,414, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 149.

THE following is the number of European and Eurasian employees in the various departments of the Madras and South Indian Railways:—Madras Railway—Administration, 76; Traffic and Telegraph, 534; Engineering, 106; Locomotive, 498. Total 1,214. South Indian Railway:—Administration, 32; Traffic and Telegraph, 98; Engineering, 53; Locomotive, 566. Total 749. The Natives employed on the Madras Railway number 12,819, and on the South Indian Railway, 11,923.

THE tie in the Durand Football Tournament between the Black Watch and Bishop Cotton School team resulted in an easy victory for the former by half-a-dozen goals to love. The boys played up very pluckily and had some shots at the goals, but they were quite out-matched.

IT has been decided to impose a tax of 3½ per cent. under the provisions of Act II of 1896 on the selling prices of cotton goods manufactured in the Calcutta jails.

THE Commission consists of Colonel Hutchinson and Mr. Elliott, the Conservator of Forests, the district representatives, and Prince Bhuri Singh, representative of the State.

AN appeal is reported to be laid by Driver Gentills, of the wrecked B. B. and C. I. mail, at Delhi, against the finding at the Railway enquiry.

THE disturbance among the Chamba people is at an end, and they have returned from Simla, and are now settled peacefully on their lands and at works with the Indian-corn crops. The Raja is credited with having personally attended to the grievances of the malcontents. Colonel Hutchinson, Political Agent of the Chamba State, has started for Pangi, where he is deputed by the Government to settle the forest questions with the State.

MR. MONAHAN, officiating Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture in Assam, has issued his annual note on crop experiments during 1895-96. The experiments made were in (A) Rice, (B) sugarcane, (C) miscellaneous crops, and (D) mustard. The number of experiments was very much smaller than in the previous year, being 927 as compared with 1,135. Several experiments were rejected because the area experimented on was either too large or too small, or because the crop selected was a specially good one.

THE Court of Wards, Madras, having obtained the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Bashbam Iyengar that the Court cannot hold charge of an estate belonging to an undivided Hindu family after the cessation of the minority if the eldest Ward, has directed that the Mailavaram and Elagiri Estates be handed over to the eldest male member of the respective families, who had ceased to be Wards of Court.

THE Indian Cantonment Code, which has been under revision for years, is now before the Council, and it should shortly issue in a final shape.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the proposed reorganisation of the Assam Valley Mounted Rifles as a corps of Light Horse.

THE news has at last reached Army Head-quarters from the Horse Guards, that Sir Baker Rossull has been nominated for the Bengal Command.

THE two companies of the 37th Gogras, who are under orders to relieve the escort of the British Agent at Gilgit, left Sialkote on the 15th instant. They proceed by way of the Khagan Valley and Chilas.

IT having been decided that for the present the Chitral reliefs shall be carried out annually, the question of the regiments to move up in the spring is now being considered. The troops on the Malakand and in the Swat Valley will be relieved every other year.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned a small grant to the managing committee of the Calcutta Zoological gardens for experiments in connection with snake-bites.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR has arrived at Burdwan, where he is now the guest of the Maharaja of Burdwan. After a stay of two or three days he will set out for Calcutta.

IN the Durand Football Tournament, on Friday afternoon, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers played the Simla Volunteers, and beat them by six goals to love. The Fusiliers played a good game, and were far too strong for their opponents.

As regards the camps-of-exercise in the Bombay Command, the money allotted will be spent chiefly on manœuvres in the Quetta District, while a concentration will also take place between Bombay and Poona, Khundalla presumably, and the garrison at Aden will be put through their facing in connection with the defences.

ON Wednesday night the members of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club entertained their President, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, at a farewell dinner. Forty ladies and gentlemen dined on the stage of the theatre, General Morton presiding in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief. The health of the guest of the evening was proposed by the chairman in a neat speech, General Morton testifying to the interest Sir Dennis had always shown in the club and the loss it would sustain by his departure on the completion of his term of service as Lieutenant-Governor. The health was drunk with musical honours. Sir Dennis replied in the happiest terms and with many humorous allusions to past and present actors. He referred to the great strides made in amateur acting on the Simla stage, which within his memory had passed from the level of private theatricals such as were in vogue in country houses at home to a high standard of art. He had been proud to be connected with the Amateur Dramatic Club, and he should be glad to look back and think of his association with the club. In conclusion, he gave the toast of "success to the Simla A.-D.-C.", which was enthusiastically drunk. A cheery little musical entertainment followed, and the proceedings ended with the singing on the stage of "Auld Lang Syne," in which everyone present joined.

THE regulations governing prizes for skill at arms for the artillery and for the competitive practice, about which there has been so much discussion, have just been issued for the season 1896-97. Contrary to expectation, save for one or two minor changes, the conditions are the same as formerly. This will no doubt be a disappointment to those who hold strong opinions about the dificiencies of the present system, and who had been urging some competition that would necessitate, in the preparation for it, practice at very varied targets and under varied conditions. At the same time, as was recently pointed out, the results of last season's competitive practice is so remarkably corroborated by the prize shooting, that it is impossible to believe that the former is so unsatisfactory a test as it is sometimes represented. We hear now, however, that it was not the wish of artillery authorities in India to maintain things as they were, but that the Home authorities discourage, if they have not forbidden, India taking any practical line of its own, and insist upon the artiller, out here following the Home lead. If this be so, it is very much a case of the tail wagging the dog. Artillery practice at Home is comparatively in a maimed state. Ranges in England are very hard to find, while batteries have so few horses that they cannot take their waggons to practice camps. This prevents them from dealing practically with questions such as that of the supply of ammunition, while many batteries are mere cadres with four guns, and no waggons. Under these circumstances if artillerymen at Home do not follow India's lead, there is at least no reason why with their facilities the gunners in India should not be allowed to carry out their own devices.

FURTHER extensions of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway are considered most necessary, and it has therefore been proposed that branches should be run into other portions of the interior of the Northern and Southern Shan States. As soon as the line from Hsipaw, or Thibaw, onwards has been aligned, and funds are available, the project for alignment of other branch lines will be immediately taken up. The productions of the Northern and Southern Shan States have very considerably increased during the past few years, but at present there are no proper and easy means of communication. The profits to be obtained by the extension of the railway ought therefore to be large. The work of examination of the country will be entrusted to Mr. Bagley, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, who has already completed several portions of survey or branch alignments.

A PAPER on the upper air movements over the Indian monsoon area has been contributed by Mr. W. L. Dallas to the Vienna *Metereological Journal*, which is the leading "weather organ" in Europe, and indeed in the world. The International Metereological Congress has decided that 1897 is to be a cloud-year, when, as far as possible, cloud-observation is to be the special object to be attended to in all countries. Hence such data as were available in India were worked up by Mr. Dallas to assist observers in their task. His contribution to metereological literature will be all the more closely studied in Europe now that the monsoon of 1896 has behaved in such an erratic manner.

PRINCE LOBANOFF AND THE NEW RUSSIAN POLICY.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* writes as follows on the 1st September:—

It is stated on good authority that M. Shishkin, who provisionally followed M. de Giers, wanted to side with Japan before the peace between Japan and China was concluded, and that Prince Lobanoff immediately after taking office reversed that policy, knowing better the intentions of his master, who, since his journey to Siberia, had ideas of his own about the future position of Russia in Asia. The new Minister, it is stated, proposed in London the co-operation of Russia and England in the interest of China, knowing beforehand it would be declined, and then he addressed himself to Germany, finding there, as he expected, a ready ear. From that moment onward, the policy was pursued, for which once the famous phrase was used, "La Russie se recueille. It was Prince Lobanoff who brought about the reconciliation with Prince Ferdinand and with Bulgaria, an idea he had already conceived as Ambassador in Vienna under Alexander III., when he prepared a memoradum containing the audacious proposal that the Coburg Prince should be recognised under certain conditions.

It was Prince Lobanoff who cleverly took advantage of the first Armenian atrocities to establish Russian supremacy in Constantinople by holding the Russian shield over the trembling Sultan, and by threatening war in case the status quo in the Russian interest in the East should be forcibly disturbed, a threat which made Count Goluchowski abandon all his views and invitations to England to join in taking action to enforce reforms in Turkey. Having thus represented Russia to non-initiated eyes as a pillar of peace in Europe, it was not a far cry to an understanding with Austria, which is, by nature, of a peace-loving disposition, and was always only afraid of Russia gaining an advantage over her in the Balkan Peninsula. The title once given him by his enemies in Russia of "a peace fanatic" was thus realised to the great advantage of Russia. Had he lived some years longer, he would have proved the greatest Minister Russia ever had, whether his duel with Lord Salisbury—that is, with England—ended in his favour or not, because as a master in the art he was already recognised even in England. His loss will be keenly felt by the young Czar, and in Austria, fresh under the impression of the recent Imperial visit, the event is represented as a blow to European peace, more especially to the young entente between this country and Russia. But who can venture to say whether it will not prove to be in the interest of the world generally, as well as of Russia that this eminent Statesman should have been called away at the very moment when he had finished laying the foundation for plans which would have reduced Europe and Asia to the position of vassals of the world-wide power of Russia?

In his private life Prince Lobanoff was the very type of man of high rank and of extensive culture, a grand "seigneur" in appearance and habits, without the pretensions observable in his countrymen of far less rank or merit. He was of middle height, rather stout of late, and, with his white moustache, his full, clean-shaven face, and bright eyes, a handsome man whom few would take to have been seventy-one. When still Secretary of Legation in Constantinople he retired, for personal reasons, in 1863, from the diplomatic service; but he re-entered it in 1878, when he was appointed Ambassador at the Turkish capital. In the Wollzeil, the old quarters of the Russian Embassy in Vienna, he lived an almost secluded life, restricting his intercourse to official personages, a few diplomatists, and one or two artists. At the spacious Palace in the Reisner Strasse, to which the Embassy was removed, his habits of life under-went no change. The few dinners he gave were presided over by Countess Benckendorff, wife of the First Secretary of the Embassy, and it was very few invitations that he accepted.

His work was always regulated by the clock, and, official business over, he retired to his study, devoting himself to historical research and to his famous collection of documents, letters, newspaper articles, and chronicles of the time of the French Revolution, which is said to contain fifteen thousand numbers, mostly autographs, giving a detailed history of the subsequent fate of no fewer than twelve thousand French emigrants. He ones published a genealogical study, giving, on the strength of the most careful researches in all the archives, the genealogical tree of all the leading Russian families, from the Middle Ages down to modern times. He had for many years been preparing for publication a dictionary of the French emigrants; but whenever he sat down to work there was always something to disturb him and he finally lent his splendid materials to other historians who knew of his treasures.

In the theatres and in public in general Prince Lobanoff was but rarely seen; but society here always looked upon him as one of its ornaments, and at Court he was alwaya a "persona gratissima," it being justly attributed to him that at the most critcal times, when war between Austria and Russia was imminent, his wise counsels to Alexander III., and his reports about the strength of the Austrian Army, prevented the threatened conflict.

The *Standard* in a leader on the revolution effected in the recent Russian policy by Prince Lobanoff says:—

Unquestionably, it was to Prince Lobanoff that must be ascribed the sudden change of attitude in Russian policy from slow to swift, from hesitating to determined, from cautious to intrepid, that marks it off from the Statesmanship of Gortschakoff and Giers. Everywhere, during the last twelve months, the vanished Minister made his policy and his personality felt. Apparently, he was a man without perjudices, without prepossessions, and some would say, without scruples. In the same breath, he would enjoin the inhabitants even of the ancient and more bigoted capital to join in the singing of the "Marseillaise," and shrug his shoulders at the suggestion that the lives of thousands of Armenians are more important than the gratitude of a Sultan.

To those who are of opinion that, even in the most democratic days, the affairs of mankind are mainly directed by a few highly-placed, shrewd, and daring men, the sudden death of Prince Lobanoff will be regarded as an event of the utmost importance. We confess we are disposed to share that view, and to suspect that a heavy blow has befallen the Russian Empire. Even in countries like our own, where public opinion can exercise a veto over the schemes of the most trusted Ministers, the loss of a great Statesman would be a national disaster. But, in Russia, where a great Minister does not so much drive the machine of Government as is himself the machine, the disappearance of a commanding personnality is, for a time, irreparable. No doubt, Prince Lobanoff has sketched out a policy for Russia, and has established certain precedents for carrying it out which his successors cannot wholly disregard. The bow will be there, and, perhaps, the arrows; but where will be the Ulysses to strain the string and speed the shafts? If it be said that the chief aim of the deceased Diplomatist was to preserve the peace of the world, we need not controvert the assertion, but we must accept it with a certain qualification. Prince Lobanoff utilised the prevailing fear of war as a convenient screen and potent auxiliary for the expansion or the Russian Empire. As we have said, he was not embarrassed and encumbered by prejudices, and we do not suppose for a moment that he entertained a fanatical devotion for peace, irrespective of its effect on Russia's fortunes. He rose superior to all the conventions of the past, induced his Imperial Master to receive Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria at St. Peterburg, to allow Armenia to be drenched with blood, and finally to visit Vienna as though no Eastern Question existed.

THE LATEST RAID.

IT may be immoral, says the "Westminister," and we are aware that we lay ourselves open to the censure of all upholders of law and order, nevertheless we cannot help saying that our opinion of the Armenians is distinctly improved by the story which is published this morning. The "Times" at least ought to be indulgent towards a raid, and the story told in its own columns and in the admirable message of the "Daily News" is, if it is all true, the story of a most daring and successful raid—which throws Jameson's exploits entirely into the shade. The capture of the Ottoman Bank combined daring with cleverness in a degree hardly to be matched in romance. The story, as it comes to us, of Sir Edgar Vincent escaping with his colleagues over a balcony, then returning to parley with the insurgents under cover of revolvers, and finally taking them off to his yacht with the honours of war is in its way unique. That the Sultan should on any terms have granted these men their lives is sufficient proof of the potency of their threat. What the tears and prayers and vows of the Ambassadors could not achieve for the innocent Armenians of the provinces, Sir Edgar Vincent achieved in a few hours for these insurgents under the threat that the Ottoman Bank, with all its treasures, would otherwise be blown sky-high. Some leader-writers, we observe, sneer at these men because they contrived to save their skins. We should have thought they had done quite enough to prove their physical courage to the most sceptical. But the whole scheme consisted in driving a bargain with their besiegers, and the fact that they succeeded in making terms is to a certain extent their justification. What they have got, if anything, may not be seen or known for months, but at all events the Sultan is warned that there are still Armenians and an Armenian question.

The other side of the account is the tragic revenge which the Turks have taken upon innocent Armenians in Constantinople.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. R. BURGESS, Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Military Accounts Department, Madras, having proceeded to England on three months' privilege leave, Captain G. W. Fryer, Examiner, Ordnance and Clothing Accounts, takes charge of the office, and Lieutenant R. W. C. Keays, Inspecting Officer, takes charge of the office of Examiner, Ordnance and Clothing Accounts.

THE "IRISH RACE CONVENTION."

THE "Convention of the Irish Race" began it sittings in the Leinster Hall, Dublin, on Sept. 1 About 2000 delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States assembled, and on the motion of Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., Dr. O'Donnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, was elected chairman. He read a message from the Pope to the effect that the Holy Father, "yearning" for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Irish race, prayed for an end of dissension.

Dr. O'Donnell, in his inaugural address, welcomed the delegates, especially those from distant lands, and dwelt on the importance of that unity which the Convention had been summoned to promote. The object of the Convention was to ask that the old cause of Ireland should not be bainshed from their midst by brightness and strife. Before they separated, the foundations would be laid of a victory-compelling unity. They must combine to demand the two-and-a-half millions a year, by which amount the Financial Commission had reported that Ireland was overtaxed. They should also determine that no man or set of men should be put in competition with the interests of Ireland.

The subsequent speeches were mostly expressive of vague aspirations after union among Nationalist politicians. The President, however, declared that their motto should be independent opposition to every British party who declined to grant Home Rule Mr. Alfred Webb, of Dublin, moved, and the Rev., Father Ryan of Toronto, seconded, a series of resolutions recommending that steps be taken to promote the cause of union, reasserting the claim of Ireland as a nation, hailing with satisfaction the release of the political prisoners, and declaring that the recent Land Act cannot be accepted as a settlement.—Mr. Justin M'Carthy, having spoken, Mr. Thomas Hunt (Melbourne) said he came with one message, and that was national unity. If he could take back the reply to the people of Victoria that unity had been accomplished he would regard it as the best reward he could hand down to his descendants—that he had taken part in a great convention which had brought about such a result, for Home Rule would be the certain issue of unity. In Australia, Irishmen were scarcely ever heard to speak of disloyalty to England, but that was because they lived in a free country; and if Ireland got Home Rule she would be loyal, and this would have the effect of still further consolidating the Empire.—The Rev. Denis Callaghan (Boston), who proclaimed himself a child of rebel Cork, said the Irishmen of Boston were discouraged and saddened by the disunion that prevailed at home.—Mr. Moses Connwall (Kimberley, S.A.) said it was incomprehensible to Irishmen abroad how men who professed to have the same object at heart could be divided into factions, and by their conduct disgrace that country's cause. Home Rule would enable a local Parliament to develop the resources of the country, encourage industries, and do many things now utterly neglected by the Imperial Parliament. Let them prove that they were fit to govern themselves, and no power on earth could present the realisation of their desires.—Mr. Brombey (Tasmania) said the people he represented were somewhat astonished, and felt somewhat hopeless in the cause, when they saw the way in which Irishmen were conducting themselves. They believed that the majority ought to rule, and, if they did not induce those who differed from them to settle their differences, they should appeal to the constituencies, and he was confident, at the next General Election a different result would be shown.—Dean Harris (Toronto) appealed to Irishmen in the name of God to close up their ranks.—Rev. F. Lynch (Manchester), Mr. Dunleavy (Philadelphia), and Rev. Dr. Foley (Halifax, Nova Scotia) also addressed the meeting, urging unity, after which Mr. Davitt, M.P., read a telegram from Bolton stating—"Members of the Irish National League of Great Britain send greetings to Ireland's sons assembled in council, and pray that God may bless their deliberations to bring peace and unity to Ireland. May the first thought of all be Ireland for all. God save Ireland."—Mr. Kennedy (Wellington, N. Z.) said they should insist on the majority rulling. Rev. Marshall (Manchester, New Hampshire), Clancy (Newfoundland), Phillips (Scranton, Penn.), and Mr. John Ferguson also spoke.

On Sept. 2 Rev. Father Flynn, of Waterford, moved an amendment to the first resolution—which expressed the opinion that the Irish M.P.'s should reunite into one party—proposing the appointment of a committee of arbitration from among the delegates, to draft for consideration and acceptance a set of rules forming a common platform upon which all Irish Nationalists might stand again united.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in opposing the amendment refused to recognise that there were any other sections among the Nationalists than the Parnellities and the Parliamentary party. There could be no recognition of thos members of the Parliamentary party who had repudiated their pledges.—Cannon Murnane (London) interrupted on a point of order as to whether Mr. O'Connor's speech was likely to promote the object for which the Convention was assembled.—The Chairman declined to rule that this was a point of order, and Mr. O'Connor, continuing, proceeded to urge that the failure of the Convention would mean the death of the Irish constitutional movement. After much further discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the resolution was agreed to, as was also another asking the Irish Parliamentary Party to take steps for the establishment of unity and discipline. Among the many speeches was a lengthy one by Mr. Dillon, who denied that his party had become a "wing" of the Radicals, and expressed his willingness to stand aside if a leader could be found who would reunite the Nationalists.—A delegate from county Cork said that if American and Australian subscriptions once more came in the minority would soon fall into line; and another from Boston declared that if Home Rule were denied them Irishmen would build a "cordon of fire" round the British Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the New York interviewers, is represented to have said: "Without Messrs. Healy and Redmond, the Convention represented only the Gladstonite wing of the Nationalists. Mr. Healy was the ablest of the Irish leaders, and without him the Convention was 'Hamlet' without the Prince of Denmark." This is the "Daily Telegraph's" version. The "Daily Chronicle" makes Mr. Chamberlain describe Mr. Healy as "the greatest Irishman living" so far as politics were concerned.

At the Irish Convention in Dublin on Sept 3, Canon M'Cartan, speaking to the resolution on Home Rule, advised that no alliance should be made with any English political party.—Mr. Fitzgerald wished to add that the Irish party should make impossible the government of Ireland in the English Parliament until an Irish Parliament had been established. Irishmen must do something uncomfortable and ugly for Englishmen before they would be listened to.—The amendment was not seconded.

Mr. W. O'Brien said the Convention expressed the will of the Irish nation; and Mr. Ryan, of New York, added that, if logic and reason were any longer defied, dissension should be mercilessly crushed.

Mr. Davitt moved a resolution demanding the immediate release of all the Irish "political" prisoners still in penal servitude. All the resolutions on the paper, except one denouncing certain Irish members of Parliament, which was withdrawn, were adopted, and the Convention was closed.

As the members left the hall a disturbance arose outside between rival politicians, and required the active intervention of the police.

CAPTAIN A. L. SCHREIBER, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, will take charge of the duties of Assistant Secretary in the Military Works Branch of the Military Secretariat, while Captain Dallas, the permanent incumbent, is employed on special duty in connection with the Royal Engineer question for a period of six weeks or two months.

SOME time ago, writes a contemporary, we made allusion to the difficulties which had arisen in connection with the succession to the Native State of Sunth in the Rewa Kantha Political Agency, which is under the control of the Bombay Government. Raja Pratap Singh of Sunth died in January last, leaving no male issue; and with his demise the line of succession to the *gadi* gave out. The deceased Raja himself had been adopted into the direct line of succession, as his predecessor had died in 1872 without male issue; and, in selecting Pratap Singh as the closest collateral heir, the Bombay Political Department had to go to a branch of the Sunth family, which had ramified from the main trunk fourteen generations ago. As can be imagined, in a family so poor in male heirs considerable difficulty is experienced in finding successors to the *masnad*; and on the death of the late Raja it was feared the State might have to lapse to Government from the impossibility of discovering anyone who could be deemed an heir. But the Government of India is in these days almost morbidly anxious to avoid coming into the possession of any Native State by default. Under the circumstances, perhaps, the best and most popular course would have been to have accepted the inheritance for once, and then to have made over Sunth to Kunwar Ranjitsingji as a compensation for the hard luck that the great cricketer has suffered in his own State. However, that opportunity was allowed to pass by, and the Bombay Political Department set to work instead to hunt up a successor in the ordinary way; and a collateral, in the person of Kumar Jorawarsing Gulabsing, was eventually selected, and was duly installed on the 31st August by the Political Officer in charge of the Rewa Kanthr Agency. As he is still a minor, his State will be administered for him, while he is sent to the Rajkumar College, at Rajkote, to complete his education. When the late Raja Pratap Singh was selected to fill the *masnad* in 1872, he was also a minor, and the Sunth State was likewise administered by the Agency for a period of ten years.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

NEW JUDICIAL OFFICER IN NYASSALAND.

MR. GEORGE BETTESWORTH PIGGOTT, who has been appointed Judicial Officer in Nyassaland, was educated at Westminster School, and called to the Bar in June, 1888, at the age of twenty-one. He joined the South-Eastern Circuit, and was a member of the Middlesex Sessions, North London Sessions, Sussex Sessions, and Central Criminal Court. He will leave England, on Sept. 12, for Blantyre.

SIR H. H. JOHNSTON'S REPORT.

Commissioner Sir Harry Johnston, in his report on the British Central African Protectorate for the year ending March 31, 1896, gives the population as made up of 289 "Europeans," 263 Indians, 844,420 natives, and 23 half-castes. "Europeans" are so-called as the subjects of British or European Governments; they include two Australians, twenty-one South Africans, one Anglo-Indian, and three Eurasians. The remainder are English and Welsh (109), Irish (5), Scotch (118), German (13), Dutch (8), Austro-Hungarian (8), Italian (2), and one Portuguese. The general condition of the Protectorate was markedly satisfactory. The natives were leaving the chilly hill-country and settling in the warm plains. We must (says the British Commissioner) encourage the unchecked increase of the negro population in British Central Africa, for the presence of millions of men with strong arms, and relatively proof against malarial fever, or, at any rate, amongst whom life is very cheap, will soon dispel malaria, the tsetse fly, and other drawbacks to the utility of the country. The jungle must be cleared, and its place taken by food crops; the marshes must be drained or made to grow thousands of tons of good white rice. The tsetse fly loathes the presence of man, and is already fast disappearing from the Protectorate. Given an abundance of cheap native labour, and the financial security of the Protectorate is established. Satisfactory results have been met with in employing natives of India in minor capacities, where in previous years it have been necessary to use more highly paid Europeans; and the Commissioner wishes that Indian traders who are not satisfied with their condition in the Transvaal and Natal would give British Central Africa a trial. The year 1895-96 was exceptionally bad for health among Europeans and Indians, owing to an epidemic of malarial fever which ranged as far as the Zambesi valley. The chief risks to health on the part of temperate, well-conducted persons arise from the journeys to and from the highlands of British Central Africa either up and down the malarial Zambesi valley, or in the low-lying regions of Lake Nyassa. If there were meaus of quick transit betwixt the coast and the islands, there would be no more risk about settling in British Central Africa for a term of years than there is about going to Ceylon, or to such parts of the interior highlands of Brazil as can be rapidly reached by railway from the coast. What is wanted is a railway from Quilimane to Blantyre. Trade markedly improved during 1895 and the first quarter of1896,though there is apparently a slight diminution in the value of imports. This arises from the fact that, whereas the native used to be paid in goods, he is now paid in cash. There has been an increase in exports of about £9,965—in ivory, coffee, rubber, oil seeds, beans, and wax. Rice and coffee growing are looked upon as the great future products of the country. As regards the distribution of game throughout the various districts of the British Central Africa Protectorate, the Commissioner states that buffalo, eland, kudu, bush-buck, sable antelope, water-buck, pallah, zebra, wart-hogs, bush-pigs, lions, and leopards are found in every district. On the drink question Sir Harry Johnston says "the chief bane of British Central Africa is that accursed spirit, whisky. It is whisky which is at the bottom of much of our ill-health; it is whisky which is answerable for many of our deaths. The individual whose system is permeated with alchol has hardly a chance." But whilst he would exclude spirits from tropical Africa except as a medicine, he does not taboo good wine or light beer. An appendix to the report, devoted to missions, gives the history of the Universities Mission, and the later settlements of other societies, and states that "no person who desires to make a truthful statement can deny the great good effected by missionary enterprise in Central Africa." Proceeding, Sir H. Johnston criticises not the luxury of the missionaries, but their asceticism, which he regards as dangerous to themselves and their work. There has been some hard fighting with the slave traders, in which the Commissioner's Sikhs and native levies, under the command of a young lieutenant who the other day was a boy at school, have routed a large African army and destroyed the Arab strongholds. But on the whole the progress has been peaceful; though it appears that trouble is anticipated from the Angoni (Zulus) in the West.

COOLIES IN THE COLONIES.

ACCORDING to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," the Colonial Office authorities have had the Coolie Question under consideration for some time, with the result that Mr. Chamberlain has sent a despatch dealing with the matter to the Governors of all the Colonies concerned. The correspondent continues:—It is fairly well known that most of the work on the sugar estates in the West Indies is done by coolies imported from Calcutta, Bomby, and Madras, where our Colonies maintained highly paid staffs of coolies inspectors. Each year these agents or inspectors send from seven to eight thousand coolies to the suggar plantations. The sugar industry is, however, in such a depressed state that Mr. Chamberlain has thought it advisable to give a warning hint to the Colonies. He has suggested to them that it would be as well if they obtained the help they want from the neighbouring instead of from India. Barbados, for example, has a large surplus population, so large that something approaching famine is imminent if a large number is not drafted off to some place where employment can be found. The Indian is undoubtedly more industrious than the negro; and when he has finished his indenture on a sugar estate, if he does not return home, he becomes a squatter, and keeps a cow, two or three asses, and half-a-dozen goats. He does not need much land, for he feeds his cattle by the roadside. One cannot go three miles into the country without meeting a dozen or more of these sitting on their heels, each holding a cow by a long halter. They are thrifty to such a degree that they habitually half starve themselves, and have, as apprentices, to be protected against this avarice. No domestic will carry a load—he hires a coolie. It is coolies who do the scavenging, they are the universal porters, and they will add coin to coin and deposit to deposit in the savings bank while living mainly on a handful of rice and wearing only a scanty rag. Like other people the coolie has a weak point. It lies in an undue deference for gentility. There is a large number of men of relatively high caste called "babajees" in the West Indies. These fleece the coolies mercilessly, and, in addition, treat them with brutal scorn. They wear clean white, and sometimes flowing, garments, and they move among their countrymen with the haughtiest airs. They never work; the only approach they make to industry is to become usurers or start a village store, which is a centre for smuggling, unlicensed trading, and every form of rascality. But they are "babajees," and the low-caste man thinks it is ordained that they should trample him under foot. A great change, however, comes over the coolie in the course of time in our Colonies. He gets less obsequious, and his sons turn out dandies in European clothes.

WHENEVER our troops have operated in Afghanistan, and the country of the tribes on its eastern fringe, writes an up-country paper the medical officers with the troops have earned the gratitude of the people by their treatment of the sick, and by the operations they have performed in surgical cases. The Kabul Dispensary in 1879 became known far and wide over Northern Afghanistan, and in all the camps such patients as appeared were sure of a friendly reception. The blind were given sight; men suffering from diseases, which the native hakims could not deal with were made whole; and the scientific surgery of the West seemed little short of miraculous to the ignorant tribesmen. Many a "Doctor Sahib" left behind him staunch friends in Afghanistan, and in all probability our medical officers could travel now throughout the length and breadth of the land, if their profession were known. On the various Bundary Commissions, too, good work was done, and its indirect political effect connot even now have passed away. Last year, while the Chitral Relief Force was in the field, a civil dispensary was established at Chakdarah on the Swat River, and its popularity was quickly declared. When the troops were withdrawn from Bajour the dispensary had to be transferred to the Malakand. This move was made in October, and since then, over nine thousand patients have been treated. Major Deane, Political Officer, reports that these have come from all parts of Swat, Boner, Dir, the Indus Kohistan, and Bajour. Between three and four hundred in-patients have submitted to the restraints of the hospital, which is usually dreaded by natives, and 290 major operations have been performed, most of which have been successful. The people of the country have now expressed a hope that the dispensary may be re-established at Chakdarah, which is a more convenient and central position for them than the camp on the Malakand. The Government have acceded to their request, and a small dispensary is to be constructed and maintained within the little cantonment on the banks of the Swat River. There can be no doubt that the number of patients will largely increase in consequence of this change, and that it will soon reach the high figure of one thousand per month.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

LI HUNG CHANG IN AMERICA.

LI HUNG CHANG arrived at New York, on Aug. 28, and was conducted by an escort of troops, to the Waldorf Hotel. He stood the Atlantic passage well, and did not suffer from seasickness. On Aug. 29 the Envoy was presented to Mr. Cleveland by Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, at the house of Mr. Whitney, ex-Secretary for the Navy. Subsequently, Li Hung Chang had a conference with the Russian Minister who called upon him. The Viceroy was entertained at a banquet, on Aug 30, at the Waldorf Hotel, by former Ministers and residents in China. On Aug. 31 Li Hung Chang placed a wreath on the tomb of President Grant in New York, and afterwards visited the President's widow and his son, Mr. Frederick Grant. On September 1, we read, "Li Hung Chang reviewed the police, the firemen, and the street sweepers" of New-York. Lunching on the same day at the Merchants' Club, which was gorgeously decorated with Chinese flags, Li Hung Chang was conveyed to the top floor of the building in a fast elevator. He also visited Chinatown and received a deputation of American clergymen representing foreign missions, who presented him with an address. In receiving the representatives of the Churches, Li expressed his personal thanks for prayers in America for his life when endangered by the assassin's bullet in Japan. It appears that, on Sept. 2, Li Hung Chang, as he was entering his carriage, had his fingers caught in the door, and the tip and nail of one were badly squ ezed. Inflammation ensued, accompanied by some pain.

THREE CRUISERS ORDERED FROM GERMANY.

According to the Kreuzzeitung Li Hung Chang did, after all, give some orders in Germany. It is stated that he ordered three new armoured cruisers of the Vulcan Company at Stettin. Each of the cruisers is to be of 2,950 tons, with a lenght of about 309ft. and a breadth of a little over 40ft., and they will require only a little over 15ft. of water. The horse-power of each will be 7,200, and speed will slightly exceed nineteen knots. The first vessel is to be ready in fifteen months, and the other two in eighteen months. The ornament of each consists of three 150 millimetre guns, eight of 105 mm., and six of 17mm., in addition to six Maxims. Each will be equipped also with three torpedo tubes, one under the water.

FRENCH ENGINEERS FOR FOOCHOW.

The first result of Li Hung Chang's visit to France is in the shape of a migration of French engineers to Foochow, where China proposes building a number of fast cruisers. The "Liberte" learns that the Chinese Government has engaged three French engineers, who, with the aid of ten French foremen, are to take the direction of the works at the great Chinese Arsenal of Foochow. M. Fraudon, the French representative at Foochow, has been appointed a Commander of the Order of the Double Dragon.

Li Hung-Chang, when at Sevres, showed great interest in the porcelain manufactories, where he observed that some of the pale blue tints were unknown in China. M. Fraudon, the Consul at Foochow who acted as cicerone, suggested that a party of French workmen might be sent to the Flowery Land to learn the tricks of the trade, an equal number of Chinese craftsmen being brought over to France. It is rumoured that the Minister of Fine Arts is seriously considering this proposition, to which the Grand Secretary gave qualified assent.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Russo-Chinese Bank has just been authorised to establish a branch at Vladivostock.

A Pekin newspaper started last May under the name of the "Klau-Schu-Tschu-Chu-Pao," and edited by Chi Zung, is said to be publishing Li Hung Chang's notes of travel in Europe.

THE SITUATION IN RHODESIA.

THE latest news from "pacified Rhodesia" is from Sir Frederick Carrington, and is to the effect that the rebellion has broken out in six places! A force of 200 men under Major Watts is concentrated at Fort Haynes with a view to operations against Makoni; and a column under Major Trimer has left Salisbury to operate against Umtigesa, near Fort Charter. It is reported that Sir F. Carrington and Mr. Rhodes are not agreed as to terms on which the submission of the Matoppo chiefs should be received. In this connection the London "Daily Chronicle" asks, "What on earth has Mr. Rhodes—who is a private citizen—to do with it?" Lord Rosmead, the High Commissioner for South Africa, arrived at Cape Town, on Sept 1, and received a most cordial welcome Triumphal arches were erected, and an address of welcome was presented to his Excellency by the Mayor of Cape Town.

Capt. John Francis Taylor and Trooper John Shannon, both of the Natal contingent, have been wounded.

DR. JAMESON AND HIS OFFICERS.

It is stated that Dr. Jameson will be called upon to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the recent raid; also that an early issue of the "London Gazette" will set rumour at rest regarding the fate of the officers of the Army who accompanied Dr. Jamseson into the Transvaal. It is surmised that the officers will have to sever their connection with the Service.

The "Army and Navy Gazette," referring to Dr. Jameson's "mad-brained raid," says:—"The offence was one that could not be condoned. It was from all points of view absolutely inexcusable conduct on the part of officers holding Her Majesty's commission. There has been every desire shown to make all possible excuses for what some may consider to have been extenuating circumstances; but the discipline of an army has to be maintained, and Sir John Willoughby and his companions by their rashness set this completely at defiance. It was for them as soldiers to have curbed the feelings of their subordinates, not to have led them on to an act which no amount of argument could justify—an act which would have brought discredit upon a body of schoolboys, but which was opposed to every principle of law and order, and cannot be defended by anyone who views the proceeding calmly. One cannot but regret that the careers of a number of dashing young soldiers are thus ruined, but on reflection the strongest advocates for leniency will recognise the very difficult position in which the military authorities have been placed. Even had they wished to do so it would have been a most dangerous thing to have established a precedent as they would have done had they allowed the ringleaders of this unfortunate incident to have escaped the consequences of their folly in a Service sense."

Mr. Hays Hammond, in an interview with a Press representative in a New York, said that he and the other Reform leaders had one great grievance against Dr. Jameson—that he had allowed them to remain under the imputation cowardice, and had stated that he started for Johannesburg in obedience to their request. As a matter of fact, Dr. Jameson started in spite of their express orders to the contrary. Mr. Hammond does not attempt to disguise the fact that they intended to secure by force of arms the reforms denied to them, and establish an independent republic, but not at the time of Dr. Jameson's raid.

ZANZIBAR AND UGANDA.

THE "London Gazette" of Sept. 2, contained the following announcement, dated Foreign Office Aug. 31:—"It is hereby notified for public information that all the territories in East Africa, now under the Protectorate of Her Majesty, except the islands of Zanzibar, and Pemba and the Uganda Protectorate, are, for the purposes of administration, included in one Protectorate, under the name of the East Africa Protectorate. This Protectorate includes the territories bounded on the north by the river Juba, on the East by the Indian Ocean, on the south by the German sphere, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and also all adjacent islands between the mouths of the rivers Juba and Umba."

All is now apparently quiet at Zanzibar. A force of 150 Sikhs has arrived from Mombasa, and many arrests have been made. The new Sultan, Hamoud Bin Mohamed Bin Said (who, like the usurper, Said Khalid, is a cousin of the late Sultan) was installed on Aug. 30. The German Consul in Zanzibar has refused to give up the refugee Said Khalid to the British authorities, in accordance with the 6th Article of the Extradition Treaty between Germany and Great Britain, which stipulates that a fugitive delinquent shall not be surrendered if the offence with which he is charged is of a political character.

The British protecterate over Zanzibar cannot be very strict, or the new Sultan (who is a man between fifty or sixty years old) would hardly have been allowed to announce his accession to the President of the French Republic unless through the British Resident. He has (it is reported) telegraphed to President Faure as follows:—"I have to inform your Excellency that by God's will, my brother, Seyid Hamid, is dead, and that I have succeeded him as Sultan of Zanzibar. I will use all my efforts to maintain and increase the friendship that has existed for such a long time past between Zanzibar and France, and for this object I rely upon the support and aid of your Excellency."

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have laid before Lord Salisbury a statement respecting slavery in the East Africa Protectorate. The society express their satisfaction that the present Government has pledged itself to carry out the abolition of the status of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba, and, calling attention to the fact that in the cases of the Straits Settlements in 1843, British India in 1843, the Gold Coast of Africa in 1874, and Cyprus in 1879, there was no recognition of the right to compensation to the holders of slaves, they urge that in Zanzibar and Pemba it would be most unjust to lay any such burden upon the shoulders of the British taxpayer, seeing that almost all the slaves in that territory have been illegally held in bondage since the Sultan signed the treaty of 1873, by which the slave trade by sea was abolished. It is pointed out, further, that any sum of money voted as compensation would be claimed by the mortgagees of the estates on which the slaves are employed, as happened in the West Indies in 1834.

THE ARMY MANŒUVRES.

On Aug. 28 Major-Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division marched from Pirbright [illegible] were [illegible] at dawn [illegible] after [illegible] way, with heavy baggage, [illegible] They reached their destination [illegible] time, as the weather [illegible] fine [illegible] there were exceedingly few casualties [illegible] last year's experience [illegible] exercised in route marching [illegible] months, so that they [illegible] to toil. The Duke of Connaught [illegible] second of the three divisions at Aldershot, Lord Methuen and Lord Seymour's divisions were engaged during the day in special schemes of operations. On Aug. 29 the first battle of the manœuvres was fought between the Southern force, supposed to be advancing from the Sussex coast, and commanded by Major-Gen. Kelley Kenny, and the Northern force in two divisions from Aldershot under Generals Swaine and Bengough. The weather was very favourable, and the field operations were watched by the Commander-in-Chief and the Duke of Connaught, commanding the division, and their respective staffs. The engagement took place on the health-covered purple plains between Frensham and Hindhead, and proved interesting and instructive, Gen. Kenny's division, which included three regiments of Guards, having to retire on Woolmer. Gen. Bengough's division returned to Aldershot late in the afternoon while the second division, under Gen. Swaine, formed a camp on Frensham pond flats. On Aug. 30 the Duke of Connaught issued an order in which Lord Wolseley, while criticising some details, expressed general approval of the manner in which the plans of both commanders were conducted. Rain retarded operations on Aug. 31, but the weather improving as the day proceeded, some interesting manœuvres were carried out. On Sept. 1 there was another fight in which the divisions of Generals Kelly Kenny and Swaine were engaged. The idea was the same as on Aug. 29—that a Southern army advancing from Bognor on London detached a force to protect its line of communication threatened by a Northern force from Reading. The concluding operations were carried out in very heavy rain, and the men returned to their respective camping grounds wet through. During the night the camps were flooded, and, in some instances, the men had to turn out of the tents. Owing to an almost incessant downpour, the order for a field day, on Sept 2, was cancelled. The First Division marched through the rain from Frensham to Pirbright, where they were to have encamped after the engagement that was to have taken place.

The weather proving fine yesterday, there were three separate operations arranged for the troops, Artillery and Infantry being each allotted different work. These engagements brought to a close the first phase of the campaign. The forces will be increased to-day, and will subsequently be exercised under a broad, general idea.

The military correspondent of the "Globe" has seen the two Militia divisions now at Aldershot and characterises them as "undoubtedly fine bodies of men. In physique they are evidently superior to the Line, and the same may be said of their age. Lord William Seymour and Lord Methuen both speak in the highest terms of these divisions, of their marching powers, steadiness of parade, and excellent conduct."

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE fortieth report of the Civil Service Commissioners relates to the examinations held under their directions during the year 1895. The total number of cases in their hands during the year was 27,489. One interesting point in the report is a comparison between the marks gained by candidates for the India and the home Civil Service. There were sixty-six vacancies for India, and nine for home.

The India examination was held in August, 1895, at the same time and on the same papers as the open competition for clerkships Class I. in the home Civil service list. Forty-nine candidates entered for both competitions, and four of the successful home candidates chose India. A reference to the complete table of marks will show that the lowest of those who obtained home appointments would have taken the seventeenth place among the sixty-six successful candidates for India. The present system will thus apparently obtain for the upper division of the home service candidates equal to the best of those who proceed to India. An additional feature of interest will be presented by the competition for these services in 1896, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to fill any existing vacancies for Eastern cadets by means of this examination. Second division clerks are now employed in sixty-five departments. At the examinations for this branch of the service 1230 candidates competed for 121 appointments. During the year under review the results of seventy-six competitions (excluding the Indian, military, naval, and Colonial services, and examinations for promotion) were announced, of which thirty-five were open competitions. Of these last twenty-eight were what are called non-technical competitions ten of them for appointments in the Post Office. In six of these ten 3473 female candidates competed for 156 situations; and in four 1613 boys competed for 215 situations Public attention having been recently drawn to the question of providing civil employment for discharged soldiers sailors, and marines, we are informed that out of a total of 6032 candidates of all classes 438 received appointments. Two competitions were held for cadetships at Sandhurst, where 904 candidates tried for 202 vacancies; two competitions at Woolwich, where 232 qualified candidates competed for 80 vacancies. Of lieutenants of Milita, seventy-one were successful out of 209. In the naval service 330 boys tried for 136 appointments.

SPAIN, CUBA, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

A PERPIGNAN telegram says that the Spanish deserters who cross the frontier to escape being sent to Cuba are daily increasing in number.

The Spanish Government have decided to act with energy in repressing the revolt in the Philippines, and to send out at once 2000 men. Senor Canovas, interviewed on the subject of the rising, said the Cuban filibustering agents in the Peninsular, failing in their attempts to secure adherents, had turned their attention elsewhere. Their efforts had met with success in the Philippines, and also, though in a very small degree, in Porto Rico, where the agitation had not the slightest importance. Gen. Marin, Governor of Porto Rico, was acquainted with the intrigues which were going on, and an armed Transatlantic steamer had been sent to prevent the landing of filibusters. If order were disturbed in Porto Rico, Senor Canovas said he would be inexorable towards the conspirators. He would at once send all the reinforcements asked for to Gen. Marin. A company of the Telegraph Section of the Engineering Corps had, indeed, already been sent out. In the Spanish Chamber, on Sept. 2, a resolution expressing in enthusiastic terms the gratitude of the members for the efforts of the troops who are defending the integrity of the country was unanimously adopted.

GERMANY AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE "Cape Times" asserts that the German Government has been buying heavily in Delagoa Bay railways stock, and that it is expected Portugal will have to sell the railway in order to pay up if the arbitration goes against her. England has the right of pre-emption in connection with Delagoa Bay, but the policy of Germany there, as in the Transvaal, is to secure a special commercial status which can be played off against the special political status of England. Another rumour is to the effect that a syndicate of capitalists and influential corporations, comprising Messrs. Barnato Bros, the Consolidated Investment Company, the Barnato Consolidated Mines and Messrs. Lewis and Marks, have jointly acquired a large estate interest in Lorenzo Marques.

Reuter's Agency states "on high authority" that no difficulty is expected in the matter of the two bundary questions pending between Great Britain and Portugal. With reference also to the constantly recurring rumours as to the sale or intended sale by the Portuguese of some part of their South African possessions, authority is given for the announcement that the Government of Portugal has no intention whatever of parting with an inch of its territory.

"THE CONSCIENCE OF EUROPE."

MR. A. HOGGAN, of Baillieston, an aged gentleman who wrote to Mr. Gladstone suggesting that he should point out some way of putting an end to the Armenian and other atrocities has received the following autograph postcard from Chester:—

"I wish it were in your power or mine to awaken the heart and conscience of Europe to the guilty horrors of the Armenian, and in a lesser degree of the Cretan question, and to that I would add ignominous censure which the voice of history will pass upon the Governments, if not the nations of the day with Russia, which was once a champion at the head of them, but I fear that the figures of our ages suffice of themselves to show how absolutely this is beyond our power."

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE recent successes of the Dutch arms in Atjeh do not allay the misgivings with which the apparently interminable conflict with the recalcitrant chiefs is regarded in Holland. A portion of the Netherlands Press complains of the secrecy surrounding the plans of the Government, and declares that more reinforcements are required. Other criticisms (says the "Times'" Brussels correspondent) are directed against the plan of operations. The correspondent of the "Zutphen Courant" writes: "In military and political circles the position in Atjeh continues to inspire uneasiness. . . . Even at the Colonial Department no definite course seems to have been agreed upon." The conclusion of the writer is that, without embarrassing the Government by perpetual criticism, a little more light may well be demanded.

[illegible] ENGLAND.

[illegible] as regards the first-class championship. [illegible]

AUSTRALIANS.

Mr J [illegible], c Tyldesley, b [illegible]	5	c [illegible], b Hallam	25
Mr F A Iredale, [illegible]	12	c Baker, b Briggs	[illegible]
Mr G Giffen, c Bardswell, b Hallam	5	c Baker, b Hallam	22
Mr A Donnan, c Bardswell, b Brigg	25	c Smith, b Briggs	10
Mr S E Gregory, b Hallam	23	c Bardswell, b Hallam	53
Mr C Hill, c Tyldesley, b Briggs	22	c Baker, b Hallam	31
Mr G H S Trott, c Bardswell, b Briggs	6	c Smith, b Hallam	0
Mr J J Kelly, c Smith, b Hallam	9	c Bardswell, b Briggs	2
Mr H Trumble, not out	8	c Hallam, b Briggs	21
Mr E Jones, l-b-w, b Briggs	9	b Briggs	1
Mr T R M'Kibbin, c Tyldesley, b Briggs	0	not out	4
Bye	1	Bye, 1; l-b, 8	9
Total	124	Total	183

LANCASHIRE.

Mr H B Steele, c Iredale, b M'Kibbin	6	b M'Kibbin	2
A Ward, c Gregory, b Trumble	5	c Iredale, b Trumble	6
F H Sugg, b M'Kibbin	7	run out	3
Mr A C MacLaren, c Iredale, b Trumble	20	b M'Kibbin	2
Tyldesley, c Kelly, b M'Kibbin	7	st Kelly, b M'Kibbin	1
Baker, st Kelly, b M'Kibbin	5	c Kelly, b Trumble	0
Mr G R Bardswell, b M'Kibbin	0	st Kelly, b M'Kibbin	4
Briggs, c Kelly, b M'Kibbin	0	c and b M'Kibbin	0
Smith, c Jones, b Trumble	8	b M'Kibbin	0
Hallam, not out	2	not out	3
Mold, c Jones, b Trumble	1	st Kelly, b M'Kibbin	2
Leg-bye	1	Byes, 4; l-b, 1	5
Total	62	Total	28

AUSTRALIANS v. MR. C. I. THORNTON'S XI.

At Scarborough, Aug. 31 Sept 2, The home side batted first and won by an innings and 38 runs:—

MR. C. I. THORNTON'S ELEVEN.

Mr F S Jackson, b Jones	67
Mr L C H Palairet, c Hill, b Giffen	71
J T Brown, c Kelly, b Jones	9
Capt Wynyard, b Giffen	6
Tunnicliffe, c Giffen, b M'Kibbin	17
Sir T C O'Brien, c Iredale, b Jones	65
Davidson, st Kelly, b M'Kibbin	6
Storer, b Jones	17
Peel, not out	13
Mr Ernest Smith, c Darling, b M'Kibbin	10
J T Hearne, c Iredale, b M'Kibbin	2
Byes, 2; l-b, 8; w, 1	11
Total	294

AUSTRALIANS.

Mr F A Iredale, c Storer, b Peel	6	run out	42
Mr J Darling, c Jackson, b Peel	0	c Tunnicliffe, b Smith	24
Mr G Giffen, st Storer, b Peel	13	c Wynyard, b Smith	3
Mr H Donnan, b Peel	4	c Wynyard, b Peel	14
Mr S E Gregory, c Smith, b Hearne	6	c Wynyard, b Smith	0
Mr C Hill, c Tunnicliffe, b Peel	2	b Peel	2
Mr G H S Trott, c Smith, b Hearne	33	c Tunnicliffe, b Peel	7
Mr J J Kelly, c Balairet, b Peel	21	c Storer, b Peel	8
Mr H Trumble, c Brown, b Peel	7	c Brown, b Hearne	14
Mr E Jones, b Hearne	10	c Palairet, b Peel	20
Mr T R M'Kibbin, not out	6	not out	1
Byes	8	Byes, 4; w, 1	5
Total	116	Total	140

YORKSHIRE v. SOUTH OF ENGLAND,

At Scarborough, Aug. 27-29. Yorkshire won by five wickets:—

SOUTH OF ENGLAND ELEVEN.

Mr R W Rice, b Hirst	10	b Hirst	23
Carpenter, c Moorhouse, b Wainwright	3	c Wainwright, b Peel	6
Mr C O H Sewell, c Hirst, b Denton	79	c Tunnicliffe, b Peel	9
Mr P Perrin, not out	36	l-b-w, b Peel	3
Mr C M'Gahey, b Denton	0	st Hunter, b Peel	1
Mr G L Jessop, c Wainwright, b Denton	5	c Wainwright, b Peel	12
Mr F G Bull, b Denton	0	l-b-w, b Peel	0
Board, b Hirst	9	not out	11
Mr C I Thornton, b Hirst	1	b Hirst	1
Mead, b Denton	7	c Hirst, b Peel	1
Mr F R Spofforth, b Hirst	0	c Smith, b Peel	7
Byes, 8; l-b, 3	11	Bye, 1; l-b, 1	2
Total	161	Total	76

YORKSHIRE.

J T Brown, b Spofforth	1	l-b-w, b Bull	22
Lord Hawke, b Spofforth	20	b Spofforth	10
Tunnicliffe, b Spofforth	0	st Board, b Spofforth	13
Mr E Smith, b Bull	3	c Sewell, b Spofforth	11
Denton, hit wicket, b Bull	4	b Bull	7
Peel, not out	33	not out	7
Hirst, c Board, b Spofforth	2	not out	15
Wainwright, c Sewell, b Spofforth	2		
Moorhouse, run out	33		
Mounsey, b Bull	2		
Hunter, c Bull, b Spofforth	10		
Byes	15	B, 9; l-b, 4; w, 1; n-b, 1	15
Total	135	Total	103

SURVEY OF THE SEASON.

A feature of the past season is the play of Ranjitsinhji, Grace, and Abel. It has been a batsmen's year, though the bowling of Hearne, Richardson, and Peel, and Trumble and Jones calls for special comment. Yorkshire and Lord Hawke are heartily to be congratulated on having secured at last the honour which they had just missed season after season. They, no less than the Australians, have taught the value of collective merit. Ranjitsinhji and Grace prove, if proof were needed, that one star cannot make a side. During the winter it is conceivable the follow-on problem and the vexed question of professionalism will receive attention. On the 123 games played between the great counties thirty-five had to be left drawn. Of the ninety-one in which a definite decision was arrived at, fifty-two were won by home teams, and thirty-nine by the visitors. Yorkshire have not had the Championship since 1893, while last year's champions, who began the season in such brilliant and invincible style, find themselves fourth on the list. Every member of the Yorks eleven obtained double figures, while no less than five scored over a thousand runs for their county and at different times eight made over the hundred in a single innings. Three members of the Surrey Eleven scored over a thousand runs, and six of them scored centuries at different times, though there is a great difference in the general comparison of the averages with those of their successful rivals. We append a summary of results and positions with the batting averages of Yorkshire and Surrey:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts. in	Finished Games
Yorkshire	26	16	3	7	13	19
Lancashire	22	11	4	7	7	15
Middlesex	16	8	3	5	5	11
Surrey	26	17	7	2	10	24
Essex	12	5	4	3	1	9
Nottinghamshire	16	5	5	6	0	10
Derbyshire	16	4	6	6	2	10
Hampshire	16	5	8	3	3	13
Kent	18	5	9	4	4	14
Gloucestershire	18	5	10	3	5	15
Somersetshire	16	3	7	6	4	10
Warwickshire	18	3	8	7	5	11
Leicestershire	14	2	8	4	6	10
Sussex	18	2	9	7	7	11

	For		Against	
	Highest Innings.	Lowest Innings.	Highest Innings	Lowest Innings
Yorkshire	887	80	515	55
Lancashire	393	107	577	49
Middlesex	450	88	381	45
Surrey	512	45	391	55
Essex	395	55	430	80
Notts	466	62	450	90
Derbyshire	577	70	512	110
Hampshire	515	58	519	71
Kent	455	94	429	48
Somerset	519	73	559	69
Gloucestershire	551	79	450	[illegible]
Warwickshire	342	48	287	160
Leicestershire	399	55	660	129
Sussex	559	71	551	94

YORKSHIRE (*Signifies not out)	No. of Ings.	Times Not out.	Total Runs.	Most in Ings.	Average.
Brown (J T)	41	7	1556	203	45.76
Jackson, F S	25	1	1030	117	42.91
Peel	35	3	1135	210*	35.46
Hirst	34	3	1018	107	32.83
Tunnicliffe	45	4	1223	99	29.82
Moorhouse	26	2	675	113	28.12
Hawke, Lord	26	5	577	166	27.47
Wainwright	37	5	817	145	25.53
Denton	34	0	852	113	25.05
Milligan, F W	21	5	392	58	24.50
Mounsey	24	4	439	64	21.95
Smith, E	14	0	305	55	21.78
Hunter	29	11	211	41	11.72
High	19	5	151	32*	10.78

The following also batted: C E M Wilson, 27 and 5* (retired hurt); Bairstow, 6* and 3; Kilburn, 8; Earnshaw, 1*: and Shaw, 1.

SURREY. (*Signifies not out.)	No. of Ings.	Times Not out.	Total Runs.	Most in Ings.	Average.
Abel	38	2	1576	231	42.11
Hayward	37	5	1182	229*	36.93
Baldwin	12	1	392	111	35.63
Brockwell	38	2	1161	137	32.25
Key, K J	36	11	726	75*	29. 4
Read W W	35	4	758	112	24.43
Hollad	29	0	677	153	23.31
Lohmann	24	5	419	86*	22.05
Lockwood	31	2	528	76	18.20
Street	15	1	243	54	17.35
Hayes	7	2	86	38	17.20
Ayres	7	0	107	26	15.28
Wood	32	6	313	42	12.03
Thompson	4	1	26	14*	8.66
Richardson	35	10	208	42	8.32
Braund	10	0	66	19	6.60

The following also batted:—G O Smith, 4, 4, and 9; Lees 48, 5 and 5; Henderson, 0, 2, and 4; Smith (F E) 7 and 5; Marshall, 0; Nice, 3.

INDIVIDUAL THREE-FIGURE SCORES.

The following are the individual three-figure scores made for the various counties in the 123 matches played:—

Yorkshire—Brown, 203 v Middlesex, 107 v Notts, 131 v Leicestershire, and 120 v Hampshire; F S Jackson, 117 v Warwickshire, 115 v Middlesex, and 102 v Sussex; Peel, 210 not out v Warwickshire, 111 and 105 v Sussex; [illegible] v Warwickshire and [illegible] v Kent; Wainwright [illegible] v Warwickshire, [illegible] 143 v Sussex; Denton [illegible] v Derbyshire; Hirst 107 v Leicestershire and Moorhouse 113 v Somerset.

Lancashire—[illegible] Sugg, 110 v Sussex, 220 v Gloucestershire; [illegible]; A C MacLaren, 22[illegible] [illegible]; A Ward, 103 v Leicestershire; and 137 [illegible] v Sussex.

[illegible] 121 v [illegible] Kent; H B [illegible] v Surrey [illegible]

[illegible] v Essex, and 100 v Derbyshire [illegible] 229 not out v Derbyshire, 153 not out v Gloucestershire, 118 not out v Hampshire, and v Yorkshire; Brockwell, 110 v Hampshire, 137 v Sussex, and 167 v Sussex; Holland, 110 v Leicestershire and 153 v Warwickshire; Baldwin, 111, v Notts, and W W Read, 112 v Warwickshire.

Essex—P Perrin, 139 v Warwickshire; and Russell, 110 v Surrey.

Notts—Shrewsbury, 125 not out v Gloucestershire and 172 v Kent; Gunn, 135 v Derbyshire and 207 not out v Derbyshire; Flowers, 107 v Sussex; and A O Jones, 127 v Kent.

Derbyshire—Storrer, 100, 100 not out, and 122 v Yorkshire 142 not out v Leicestershire, and 116 v Lancashire; Bagshaw, 115 v Yorkshire and 1[illegible] v Leicestershire; Chatterton, 111 v Essex and 104 v Lancashire; and Davidson, 274 v Lancashire.

Hampshire—Capt Wynyard, 112 v Sussex, 268 v Yorkshire, and 111 v Warwickshire; H F Ward, 1[illegible] v Derbyshire and 100 v Essex; and Barton, 112 v Warwickshire.

Kent—J R Mason, 127 not out v Notts, 115 v Lancashire, and 131 v Notts; Rev W Rashleigh, 1[illegible]3 v Middlesex and 109 v Lancashire; F Marchant, 12[illegible] v Yorkshire and 128 v Sussex; Lord Harris, 119 v Somerset; and W H Patterson, 181 v Somerset.

Somerset—L C H Palairet, 113 v Yorkshire, 147 not out v Hampshire, 292 v Hampshire, and 154 v Sussex; S M J Woods, 108 v Gloucestershire and 158 not out v Sussex; R C N Palairet, 156 v Sussex; and W N Roe, 106 v Middlesex.

Gloucestershire—W G Grace, 243 not out v Sussex, 102 not out v Lancashire, 186 v Somerset, and 301 v Sussex; Board, 124 v Warwickshire; C O H Sewell, 104 v. Notts; and E L Thomas, 109 v Sussex.

Warwickshire—Lilley, 121 v Gloucestershire and 132 v Derbyshire; W G Quaife, 105 v Leicestershire and 110 v Hampshire; H W Bainbridge, 115 v Hampshire; Diver, 112 not out v Essex; and Welford, 118 v Leicestershire.

Leicestershire—Pougher, 102, v Warwickshire and 114 v Derbyshire; C E de Trafford, 113 v Lancashire.

Sussex—K S Ranjitsinghji, [illegible] v Yorkshire, 114 not out v Golucestershire, 107, v Somerset, 100 not out v Lancashire, and 125 not out v Yorkshire; Killick, 102 v Surrey and 191 v Somerset; Marlow, 108 v Golucestershire; Bean, 113 v Gloucestershire; W L Murdoch, 114 v Somerset; and W Newham, 201 not out v Somerset.

K. S. RANJITSINHJI—With his not out innings of twenty-five for Sussex v Surrey at Brighton, on Aug. 31, Ranjitsinhji increased his aggregate of runs in first class-matches during the season to 2757. This is the largest number of runs ever obtained by a batsmen in one season in first-class matches, beating, as it does, the remarkable aggregate of 2739 runs made in 1871 Dr. W. G. Grace. Up to the close on Saturday's cricket Ranjitsinhji wanted eight runs to beat record, and when he passed the champion's score on Monday the roar of applause that went up showed how closely the public nowadays follow the records of the national pastime. In a letter to the committee who have the arrangement of the complimentary dinner to K. S. Ranjitsinhji, Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., says:—"Kumar Ranjitsinhji well deserves the compliment which his English friends are paying him by this dinner to mark his triumphs on the cricket field, but the compliment will have a much wider than a mere personal significance, as it will prove to the people of India that their English friends are ready to recognise in a just and cheerful spirit the worth of a fellow British subject without distinction of colour or creed. It is this trait of the true Briton that has justified more than anything else British rule over India, and I fervently hope that there will be many occasions in future for displaying this noble characteristic in all relations between Great Britain and India."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Sept. 3.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E C S George, BCIE	Capt A H Allenby
Mr E G Colvin, B	Capt R E Tomlin
Mr A M W Shakespear, B	Capt H J Jones
Mr J Macpherson, B	Capt R F H Anderson
Mr W Tudball, B	Capt W H Allen
Mr P U Allen, B	Surg-Capt W C Sprague
Mr M W Fox-Strangways, B	Surg-Capt B R Chatterton
Mr H V Drake-Brockman, B	Surg-Capt A J Macnab
Mr T C Lewis, B	Surg-Capt F Wyville-Thomson
Mr C E Lloyd, B	Surg-Capt J Entrican
Mr P F N Toulmin, B	Lieut S A Cooke
Mr E C S Baker, B	Lieut A B Drummond
Mr W Pockett, B	Lieut W E White
Mr A F Gradon, B	Lieut G T Widdicombe
Mr P T S Large, B	Lieut F Shakespear
Mr H V S Baker, B	Lieut H W N Parker
Mr C H S Burt, B	Lieut H F A Pearson
Mr J Echlin, B	Lieut J H Whitehead
Mr H O D Harding, M	Lieut L Limes
Mr R P Barrow, Bo	Lieut J S Keuball
Surg-Major J F Tusby	Lieut John Randall
Lieut-Col E E M Lawford	Miss M J Hislop, INS
Major E C W Mackenzie-Kennedy	Miss J E Staulstreet, INS
Capt J R Dunlop-Smith	Miss Dora N Moore, INS

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A Burgess, B	Rev H C Parker
Mr J Messer	Capt E A Marrett
Mr J W L Toozs	Capt C Le G Justice
Mr R S Greenshields	Major J W Wray
Mr C Mildred, M	Lieut A B Drummond
Mr R McIntosh, M	Lieut C R Elliot
Mr J Thomson, M	Capt A E Aitken
Mr W H A St J Leeds	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E A Molony, B, 11 mos	Lt-Col C Pulley, 4 mos
Mr H S Johnstone, B, 6 mos	Surg-Major H P Jervois, 6 mos
Mr G S T Harris, B, 7 days	Surg-Capt T W Shaw, 1 mo
Mr C J Cole, B, 3 mos	Surg-Capt F W Gee, 12 days
Mr M G Simpson, B, 1 mo	
Mr F W Johnson, B, 3 mos	Capt H N Roome, 6 weeks
Mr G H R Hart, B, extraordinary leave converted to furlough	Capt R Southey, 3 mos
	Lieut F H Wintle, 10 days
Mr R P Barrow, Bo, 3 days	Lieut H A Newell, 3 mos
Mr E C Cox, extraordinary leave converted to furlough	Lieut F H Domenichotti, 6 mos
Lt-Col H F Farrant, 2 mos	Lieut F Shakespear, till Sept 21

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY,—SEPTEMBER 19.

10 p.m.	80·6

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	84·5

IN all the discussions as to the strength of the military garrison in India, observes the Allahabad paper, there is a remarkable unanimity shown on one point. Everyone seems agreed that the number of British officers with native regiments is too small, and that the strain of a great campaign could not possibly be met without drafting out to the Staff Corps some hundreds of subalterns if they could be obtained at short notice, which seems more than doubtful. There is no Reserve of officers in India on which to fall back, and casualties on service could only be filled by drawing upon the linked battalions. Even this source of supply would not last very long, and the training of recruits would suffer as the number of British officers at the depots declined. No doubt many young officers could be obtained from England, extra commissions being freely given and but little attention being paid to age and qualifications for the time being; but these raw subalterns would know nothing of the sepoy or his language, and they could scarcely be sent straight into the field. It must also be remembered that under existing arrangements scores of officers would be wanted for the transport. British regiments could supply some, but the demand would be too great for that branch of the garrison to meet fully. In the Chitral campaign over 60 officers had to be employed on transport work, and yet only one division was mobilised. In a really great war, with 60 000 or 70,000 troops across the north-west frontier and with several lines of communication to be maintained, the number required would run to hundreds. It is of the first importance that the Staff Corps should be strengthened, so that regiments in the field may have a proper complement of British officers, the transport question being a side issue which should be dealt with on its merits. If 100 officers are added to the Indian Army its fighting power and general efficiency will be greatly increased, and the individual sepoy will become more confident of his capacity to face a European enemy.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 28.

Royal Artillery.—The following Brevet-Cols, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieut-Cols, are placed on half-pay:—A J Pearson and W V Gregory. The following officers to be Lieut-Colonels:—Major F E R Pollard-Urquhart, vice A J Pearson, and Lieut-Col J K Trotter, from half-pay [illegible] smith, [illegible] F [illegible] P Ward-Urquhart; A H Powell, vice J J Swinton, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; and F G [illegible], vice G H Galton. The following officers to be Captains:—Capt H R Adair, from the Seconded List, vice R Percy-Smith, appointed Instructor in Range-Finding; Lieut [illegible] under, vice G O S [illegible], attached to Local Artillery [illegible] Lieut G [illegible], vice A Matthews; W [illegible] on the Seconded List; M A C Crowe, from the Seconded List, vice A H Powell; and W A B Dunlop, vice F G [illegible]. Lieut J S Edgar is placed on temporary half-pay. [illegible] Hworth is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department. Lieut F C [illegible] is seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Department. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—C Edwards, W M Ogg, E W Brooke, T S [illegible], F [illegible], F E de C Chevallier, W A W Swettenham, and C St L G Hawkes.

Royal Engineers.—The following Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—M [illegible], vice Brevet-Col J W Savage, placed on half-pay, Brevet-Col W [illegible], C B, D S O, vice Brevet-Col, T H Holdich, C B, C I E, placed on half-pay; W H White vice Brevet-Col W L Greenstreet, placed on half-pay J M T Badgeley, vice Brevet-Col H P Kirkwood, placed on half-pay; H W Dumaresq, vice Brevet-Col R R Pulford, placed on half-pay. The following Lieutenants to be Captains—P B [illegible]worth, in succession to Major W E N Noel, promoted; C Coffin, in succession to Major F B G D'Aguilar, deceased; W F Digby, vice C [illegible] E Haynes, deceased; R M [illegible], in succession to Major A Rochfort-Boyd, promoted; R F Kingscote, in succession to Major M W [illegible]. The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Academy, to be Second Lieutenants:—R H Thomas, T G [illegible], E H Cunnington, C R Johnson, P S Greg, R J T [illegible] Jones, [illegible] D E Home, and A R Walker.

Half-Pay—Major J J Swinton, from Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Memoranda—Col. H [illegible] ville [illegible], Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Artillery, Canada, is placed on retired pay. The date of the retirement of Lieut-Col C A [illegible]son, R A, is July 13, 1896, and not as stated in the Gazette of July 31, 1896.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPT. 1.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. Sir F Bassett, Bart resigns his commission.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. R C E Skeffington-Smyth is seconded for service in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

Scots Guards.—Super. Lieut C F S Vandeleur to be Lieutenant, vice Sir R R M [illegible] Blois Bart, resigned.

Royal Scots [illegible] Regt.—Lieut G [illegible] is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec. Lieut R W Duncan is antedated to June 1, 1896, vice G [illegible].

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).—The seconding of Sec. Lieut T K [illegible], which was notified in "the Gazette" of May 5, 1896 is antedated to Jan. 2, 1896.

Devonshire Regt.—Lieut G E White is Seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Super Lieut W B Lander to be Lieutenant, vice G E White.

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut W N Lushington is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Welsh Fus.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec. Lieut J B Cockburn is antedated to May 8, 1896. Sec Lieut W Best to be Lieutenant, vice G W D B Lloyd, promoted.

Hampshire Regt—Lt Col J E Blundell, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, placed on half-pay. Major W E Briggs to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J E Blundell.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt).—Brevet Major G G Cunningham, from Super Captain, to be Captain, vice P T Atherley, seconded.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Super Capt G C Lister to be Captain, vice W S Keys, promoted.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt).—C [illegible] Chichester retires on retired pay.

Durham Light Infantry.—Lieut R C Oakes is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut D L MacEwan, from half pay, to be Lieutenant, Supernumerary to the establishment, with precedence next above Lieut J D M'Lachlan.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt R Williams is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers.

Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).—Lieut J [illegible] Gough is seconded for service in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

Staff.—Capt E J Granet, R A, to be a Brigade Major, Royal Artillery, vice Major A [illegible] Pentor, R A, whose appointment is vacated [illegible] that appointment.

Royal Military College.—Lieut-Col W W C Verner, from half-pay, to be a Professor, vice Lieut Col G A Lewes, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff.—Surg-Col W F Martin, M D retires on retired pay.

Army Ordnance Department—Major W C S[illegible], R A, to be an Ordnance Officer Third Class, vice Major L [illegible]rett, R A deceased.

Army Pay Dept.—Capt A W B Buckle, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), to be Paymaster.

Half Pay.—The following Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—G D Stawell, from the Devonshire Regt, W W [illegible], from the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), and [illegible] A Tapp, from the Hampshire Regt.

Indian Staff Corps.—The following officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Colonels T P Luxmoore, T J Cotton, and G Young.

Memoranda.—Col (temporary Major General) L V Swaine, C B, C M G, commanding an infantry brigade at Aldershot, to be Major-General, vice Sir W K Elles, K C B, [illegible]. The following officers retire on retired pay:—Lieut Col [illegible] Col and R H Oxley, half pay; Lieut Col H [illegible] Tapp, half pay. Major G H W O'Sullivan, R E, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel whilst serving as Commandant of the Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners. The following Quartermasters and Hon Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—W Kerr, the [illegible] Regt W G, Judge, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), W J Quatrough, the Durham Light Infantry.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg Lieut Col D McFadyen, 2nd Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel; Surg Capt W Reddie, M B, 1st Banff Volunteer Artillery (Southern Division, Royal Artillery) to be Surg-Major; Surg Lieut J H S Wood, 1st Devonshire Volunteer Artillery (Western Division, Royal Artillery), to be Surgeon Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—F C Metcalfe, to Galatea, Sept 1; G R Lindley, C B, to Melpomene; F Hutchinson, to Flora Sept. 1; C J Norcock, to Retribution, Sept 2.

Commanders—H F [illegible] and J T Harrison, both retired, to Victory, for service with India [illegible] service transports; J T White, to Excellent, additional, for command of [illegible], Sept 2.

Lieutenants—J H S Burder, to Wigeon, in command, for appointment when commissioned, Sept 15; A R Ray, to Vernon and Excellent, additional, for short course of torpedo and gunnery, Sept 5; R E Wemyss, to Victoria and Albert Aug 31.

Sub-Lieutenants—C Adam, R N R, to Repulse for twelve months' training as acting Lieut [illegible] Aug 29; S A Smith, R N R, to Excellent, additional, for short course of torpedo and gunnery, Sept 5.

Chief Engineers—A E L Westaway, to Flora, Sept 15; A Kerr, to Melpomene, Sept 15.

Engineers—W H P [illegible], to Victory, additional, for Violet; H T Liversedge, to Speedy A [illegible] J [illegible] Dalrymple, to Trafalgar; W J Hender, to P[illegible]; W W H Bayinson, to Victory, for Hatton [illegible], Aug 2; J E Moorshead, to Flora Sept 15; A P L Dupen, to [illegible], to [illegible] tween, to Sparrow, additional, and for recommission, Sept 15.

Assistant Engineers—[illegible] G [illegible] bart, to Gibraltar, D J McGregor, to Flora, additional, for training, A E Cosser to Magnificent, Sept 15; H H W [illegible], to Melpomene, and R G Pullot, to Empress of India, [illegible] probationary. H E J Reynolds, to St George, C E [illegible] Alexander, additional, for Speaker Sept 15.

Staff-Surgeons—J H Whelan, M D, to Penelope, to take effect on arrival of the Melpomene at the Cape; J F J Coolican, to Melpomene, for passage home, W R M Young, to Volage, Sept 15.

Surgeons—R C Munday, to Talbot, F E Roe, to Defiance, additional, for temporary service Sept 15, G Adlan, to Victory, additional, for Portsmouth Dockyard, V G Thorpe, to Wildfire, additional, for Sheerness Dockyard Aug 28; R A [illegible] M B, lent to Chatham Hospital for temporary service, J A Keogh, B A, M B, to Victory, for temporary service, W R Trythall, to Victory, additional, for disposal, Sept 1; W B Macleod, M B, to Sparrow additional, for recommission and P H Star, to Hearty; Sept 15, C G Matthew, to Melpomene, for passage home, C S Fasey, M B, to Wigeon, when commissioned, undated.

Chaplain—Rev A C [illegible], to Edinburgh, Aug 29.

Assistant Clerk—O P Low, to Bonaventure, supernumerary for disposal, Sept 15.

Chief Gunner—J Mahoney, to Magnificent, for torpedo duties.

Gunners—J R W [illegible], to Talbot, Sept 15; J Rowe, to Flora (lent Sept 15; [illegible] Gunner, to Hibernia, for service with torpedo boats.

Boatswain—J Doyle, to Vivid, additional, to be detailed for duty in Renown.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—F H [illegible], to [illegible], additional, for service at Yealm; A [illegible], to [illegible], additional, for service at [illegible]; Melampus, additional, for [illegible] Roches Point, Aug 22; J Burch, to [illegible], additional, for [illegible] Station and R N [illegible], additional, for service at Clearhaven, Sept 12.

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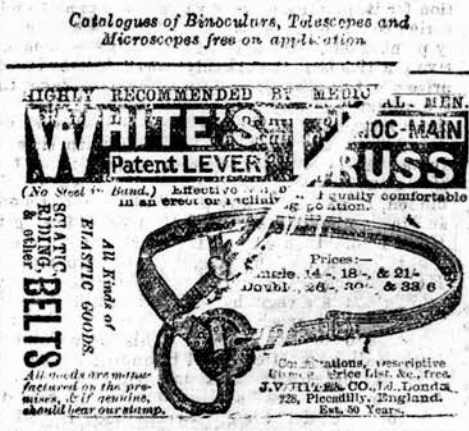

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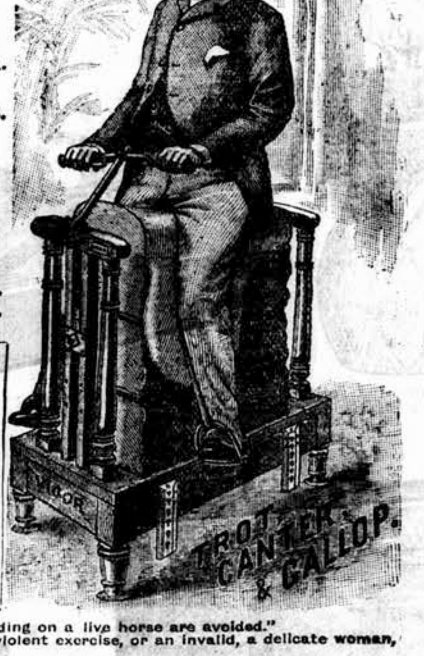

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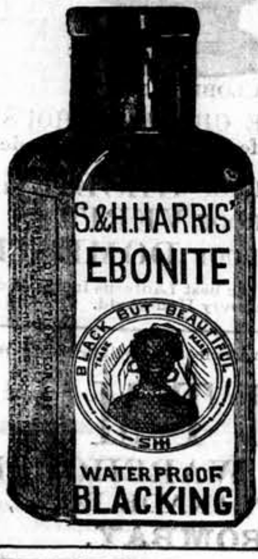

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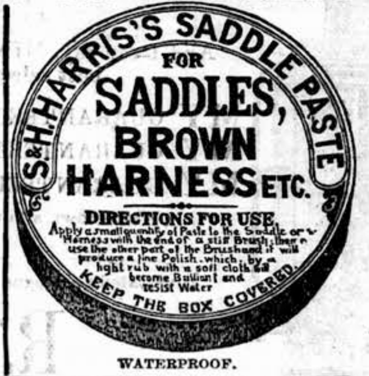

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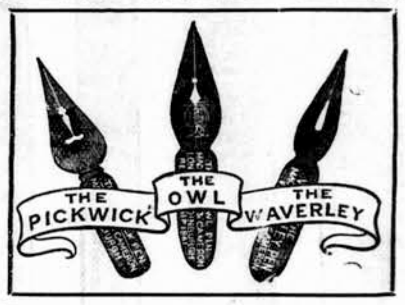

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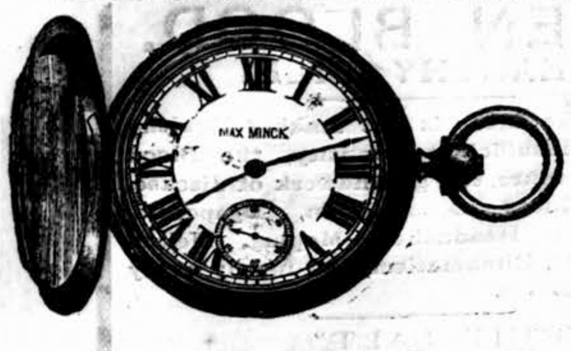

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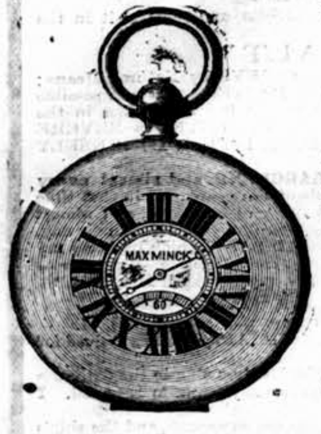

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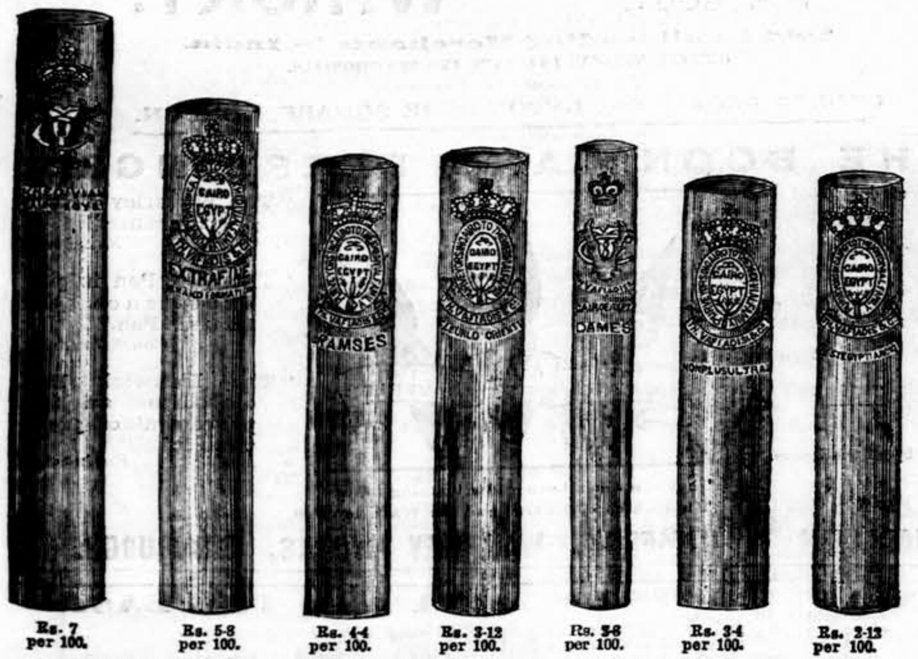


Rs. 7 per 100.	Rs. 5-8 per 100.	Rs. 4-4 per 100.	Rs. 3-12 per 100.	Rs. 3-8 per 100.	Rs. 3-4 per 100.	Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

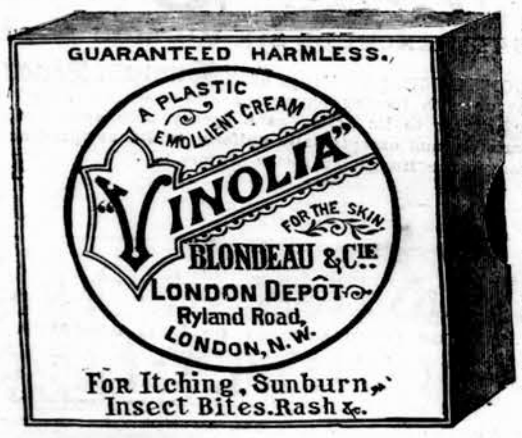
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.



Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

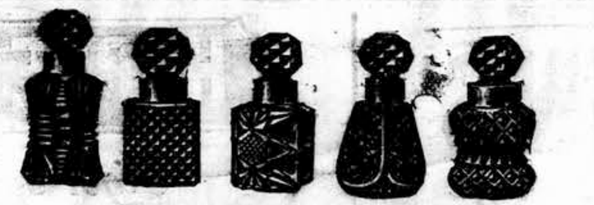
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

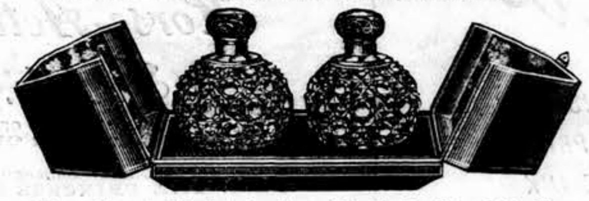
MARCKS & Co., LD.

TANTALUS SPIRIT STANDS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.



Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3½ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

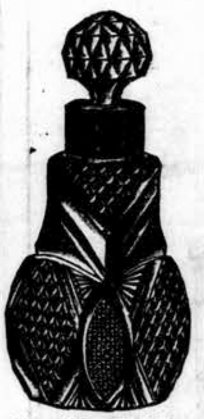


Silver Mounted Toilets in Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 56, and Rs. 80.

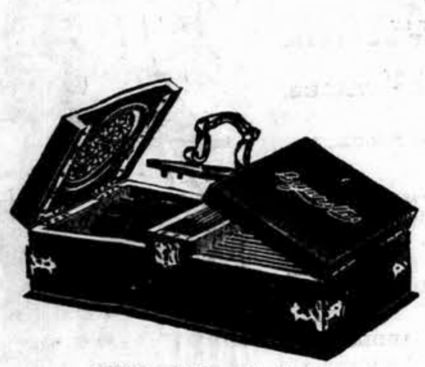
BOMBAY & POONA.

FANCY CABINET GOODS.

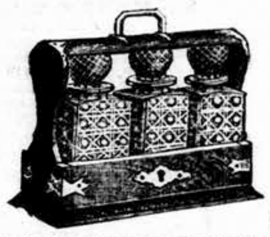
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.



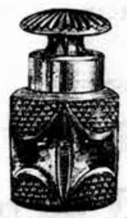
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.



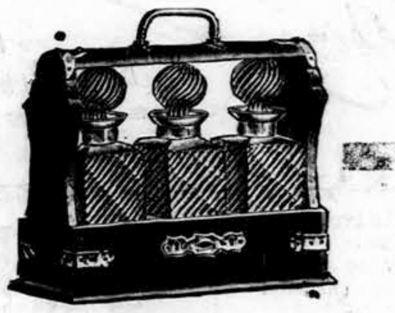
Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Rs. 36.



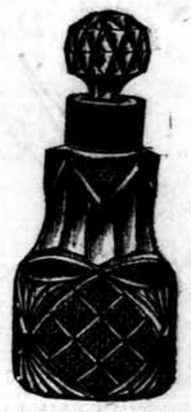
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, Rs. 46, and Rs. 65.



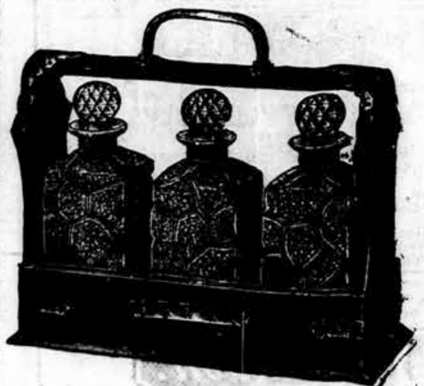
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 4 in., Rs. 9-8.



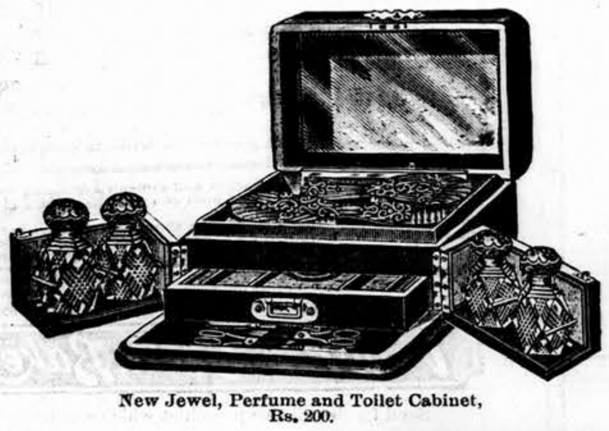
Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 35.



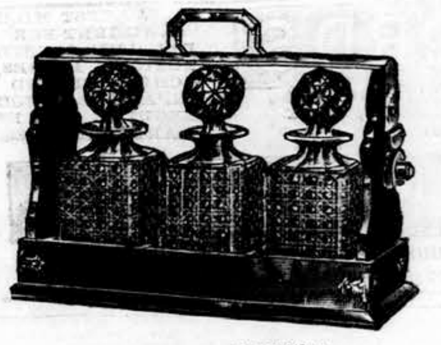
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.



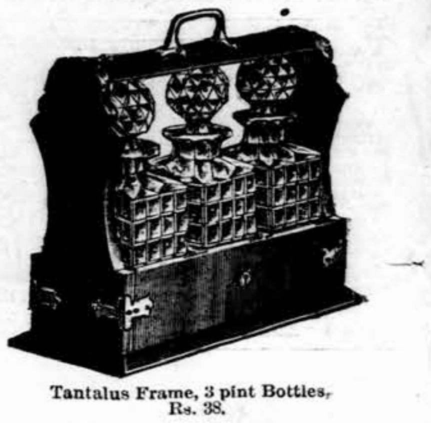
Tantalus Spirit Stand .... Rs. 35.
Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... " 26.



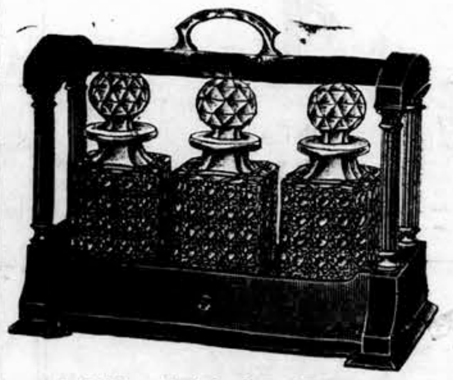
New Jewel, Perfume and Toilet Cabinet, Rs. 200.



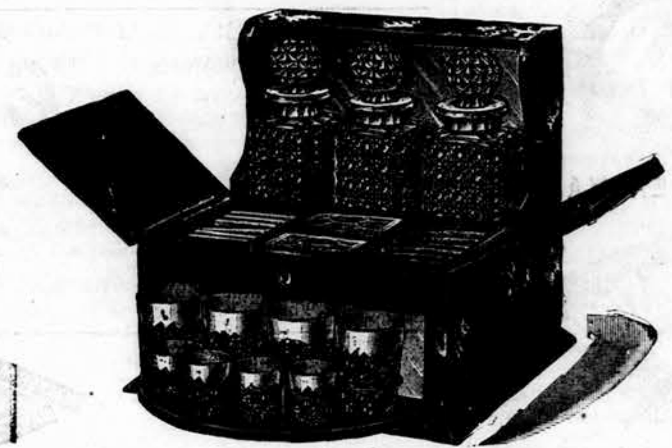
Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 80.



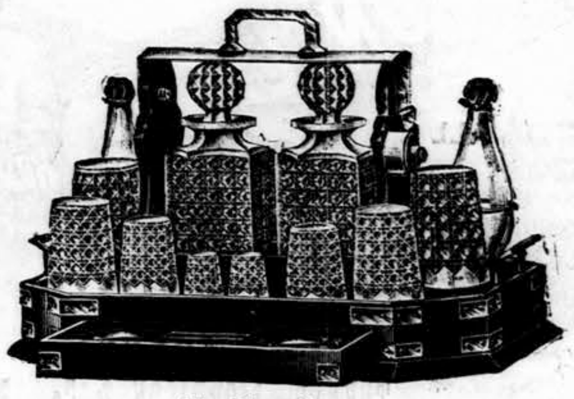
Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 38.



Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.



Combination Spirit, Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet, Rs. 180.



After Dinner Tray, Rs. 240.

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R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

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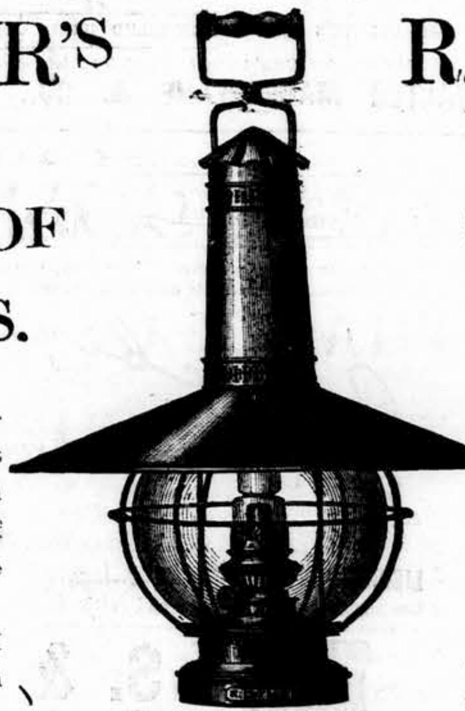

THE GLOBE LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

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69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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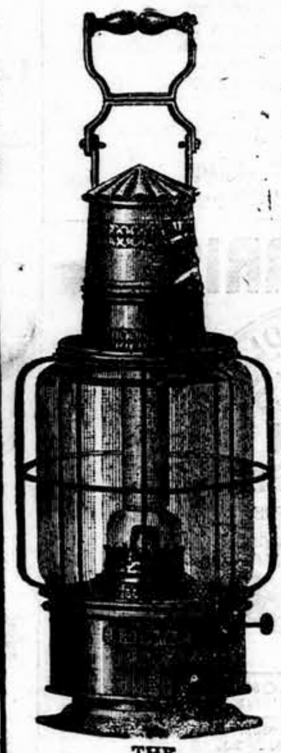
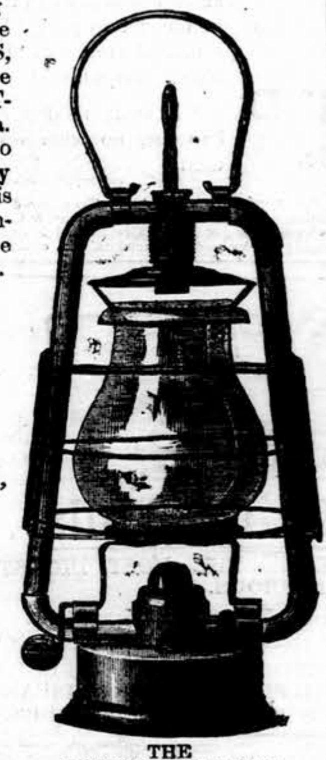


THE VERITAS LANTERN.



THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

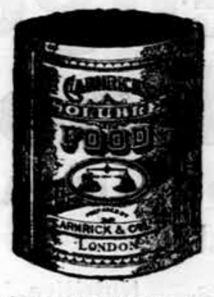
CARNRICK'S

Soluble Food

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING,
PALATABLE,
EASILY DIGESTED,
and
EASILY PREPARED
INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been



converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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